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The Need For a Survey of the World's Textile Situation

By E. B. Filsinger, Manager Export Department, Pacific Mills.

WHAT, today, is the world's capacity to absorb textile fabrics?

No one knows. But the textile industry needs to know. Here is one of the world's oldest industries, one of the best organized and most productive of manufacturing businesses, possessing only local knowledge of markets and of market requirements upon which to regulate its production.

It is not only the United States that is deeply concerned with the situation. English manufacturers have been referring to this question in almost every meeting of industrialists.

Lack of information about the world's absorptive power is not confined to the industry in the United States. It is a characteristic shortcoming of the industry in all countries. Not only is little definitely known about the quantities of fabrics which the world can consume, but there is also a lamentable ignorance concerning the types of fabrics which should be produced for world trade, the change in buying power and in buying habits, and other factors which have a direct relation to prosperity in the industry.

We cannot look to the past for guidance. Profound changes have taken place in recent years, many of them war-born and as ineradicable as other transitions forced upon the world by the great war. The industry must think in terms of today and its manufacturing activities, particularly with respect to the export field, must be based upon complete knowledge of present day conditions.

Intelligent expansion of our export trade is dependent upon full knowledge of the fundamental facts. The above question is only one of many which no one is able to answer at present. To leave them unanswered because of lack of information will be to leave the textile industry's export division groping in the dark.

There is but one way out of this deplorable situation. Research work should be initiated to bring to light all of the fundamental facts. The textile situation of the entire world should be carefully and painstakingly surveyed.

Such a survey will take time and it will involve considerable expense. But it is one of the greatest needs of the industry and until something

of this sort has been done the textile industry to the United States will not be able to exploit all of the avenues to prosperity in the export field.

There are many subjects of vital significance to our export trade which should be encompassed by the proposed survey. Among them are cost of production and prices (especially the latter). A study should be made to ascertain the difference between the cost of production in the United States and in foreign countries in terms of 1927. It should analyze production costs and selling prices in England, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Japan, India and China. A special effort should be made to ascertain overhead charges.

In this connection a study should be made of the effect on prices of the new labor laws in Japan and the shorter working day that will soon be in effect. The Chinese, as possible competitors, should also have their share of attention, particularly because of the increasing investments by Japanese textile manufacturers in Chinese textile plants.

Knowledge of the facts about wages, hours of labor and output abroad is particularly important. In this case comparative study of the wages paid, working hours, and unit output should be approached both from the standpoint of actual wages and also weighted according to cost of living and purchasing power in the respective countries.

Italy is a serious competitor for American textile manufacturers. Yet, it is still an open question how great an advantage she has by reason of her cheaper labor. It will be valuable to know whether this advantage will be enjoyed permanently.

What are the facts with reference to number of looms and spindles in all countries, 1913 compared to 1927? There should be special attention given to use of automatic looms and labor saving devices in this phase of the research.

Apparently the United States has a substantial advantage by reason of automatic labor saving machinery, but its extent should be definitely determined. It should be ascertained on what classes of goods the savings offer the American pro-

ducers the greatest possibilities for developing an export business.

There have been great changes in the character of cloths produced in all textile manufacturing countries since pre-war days. A study of these changes should develop information of much value to our exporters. Another important study should relate to the kinds of cloth exported by the different countries in 1913 and 1926 in order to show why our exports of certain lines have fallen off and to what extent they have been replaced by the cloths of competing countries.

Changing demand is a subject entitled to special study. The research under that heading should determine to what extent there has been a change of demand as between 1913 and 1927, the countries in which such changes have been pronounced, and the reason therefor. It is also important for us to know the facts about the development of local industries in the various countries and the effect which such development has had on the sale of imported textiles into those countries that are now manufacturing cloths.

An inquiry into the effect of the increased production and use of rayon and silk on sales of cotton textiles is in order. This is because of the greatly increased use of fabrics made entirely of rayon as well as those for decorative purposes in combination with cotton cloths.

Another important factor to be considered is the purchasing power of the peoples of the principal importing as well as the textile manufacturing countries, 1913 to 1927. Because of the changing economic conditions in such markets as India, China, Dutch East Indies and others, this matter is of particular interest. It is believed, because of the increased purchasing power of the natives of some countries, that new fields for trade extension are opening up. In this same connection a study should be made to ascertain to what extent the markets in the Near East, including Egypt, Turkey, Syria, have recovered from the effects of the war. These were formerly large consumers of cotton piece goods and it is pertinent to know how soon they will approach their pre-war standards as users of textiles.

Another investigation should concern itself with the effect of depreciated currencies on the prices of competitive countries. How will the textile trade fare if the franc is stabilized. Just how great an advantage will other countries with depreciated currencies enjoy over the countries whose finances are on a sound footing?

It is pretty generally believed that style changes have affected demand as profoundly in foreign countries as in the United States. What are the real facts? Is it true that the women in South America and the Orient are wearing proportionately fewer yards of cloth made from cotton than in 1913?

Again, there is the question of the sales possibilities of goods on the basis of raw cotton at different levels. This is one of the most interesting and complex items of the suggested program. It would be of the greatest value to determine to what extent the sale of cotton goods can be increased if based on cotton at 10 cents as against 25 cents or higher. If cotton should go to 10 cents from its present level, from what countries would the greatest demand come? Are American manufacturers prepared to supply the requirements of those countries? In this connection an attempt should be made to ascertain the per capita use of cotton textiles of different sorts in all the consuming countries of the world, particularly those using the largest percentage of cotton fabrics, notably those in the Orient.

An analysis of the export possibilities for American textiles should be included. This would indicate the logical markets and the likelihood of increased sales in the next few years. Especial attention should be given to studying the comparatively unknown markets such as those in East and West Africa. In many of these the sales of American cotton fabrics are nil; yet they are potentially large consumers of goods made in the United States.

In the light of information obtained through the above and correlated research the inquiry could then be directed to the advisability of establishing a co-operative system of marketing American textiles. This might involve the establishment of an American textile export corporation, possibly operated under the Webb Law. Through such

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Hines Concludes Conferences With Southern Mill Men

THE series of conferences between Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton Textile Institute and prominent Southern cotton manufacturers, was concluded last week with meetings at Spartanburg, Greenville and Atlanta.

Mr. Hines trip through the South was made in the interest of the Textile Institute and to become better acquainted with the immediate problems of the mill men. At each of the meetings he emphasized the fact that he had come South in order to learn more of the industry and to seek the support of the manufacturers in furthering the work of the Institute.

The plans for the immediate work of the Institute were outlined by Mr. Hines at each conference. He stressed the importance of collecting and distributing statistics relative to the supply and demand of textiles, the program to extend the uses of cotton goods, the necessity of more exact cost accounting systems.

Mr. Hines also showed clearly that the work of the Institute must necessarily be carried out under the group system. In this way, mills making similar yarns and goods can correlate the information supplied by the Institute to best advantage.

Organization of the narrow sheetings group was begun at the Atlanta meeting and the work of this group is expected to be put on a working basis within a short time.

The Spartanburg Meeting

The conference held at Spartanburg at the Cleveland Hotel was presided over by John M. Law of that city. Mr. Law, introducing Mr. Hines, asked for full cooperation on the part of the Institute membership in making the organization a success. He mentioned some of the things which the Institute expects to accomplish and stated that its work, if strongly supported by the mill men, should prove of immense benefit to the industry.

Mr. Hines, in his remarks at Spartanburg, showed what the Institute considers the more important features of the work that it is just undertaking. He mentioned the gathering of statistics, the effort to find new uses for cotton goods, the collection of statistics and the standardization of cost accounting as a part of the program that has already gotten under way.

Unification of the industry, and a sincere co-operative effort on the part of all members of the Institute was the keynote of his speech, and the keynote of the coming successes of the organization, he declared.

The textile industry had labored at a disadvantage, Mr. Hines declared; the purpose of the Institute was to unify the split factions and to have the manufacturers work together when it was advisable and to "enable the industry to deal on an equal plan with other industries with which it has to deal."

A striking thing about the Institute was its willingness to work in harmony with others connected with the cotton growers for instance, wholesalers, commission merchants, etc.

He had, from his railroad experience—varied as it has been, including director general for more than a year of the railroads of the United States—formed the habit of looking for means of cooperation. One of the notable factors of the railroad industry was the maintenance of full statistics, and this should be carried into the textile industry.

For one of the great purposes of the Institute was to give members information about themselves; about the individual plant it might not be needed, but in the marketing of products unless they got together members of the industry would be at a serious disadvantage.

Attendance at Spartanburg.

Among those present at the Spartanburg conference were:

R. P. Carson, Sec., Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 W. P. Ligon, Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 W. S. Montgomery, Jr., Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 R. Z. Cates, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Ralph Powell, Powell Knitting Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Leonard Little, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
 J. C. Evins, Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
 N. B. West, Sec. and Asst. Treas., Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 J. A. Chapman, Pres. and Treas., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Jas. A. Chapman, Jr., V.-Pres. and Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 G. W. Grier, V.-Pres., Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.
 H. B. Jennings, Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.
 David Clark, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 W. E. Lindsay, D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
 M. L. Cates, Arkwright Mills, Arkwright, S. C.
 R. B. Cates, Pres. and Treas., Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.
 Ernest Nelson, Raleigh, N. C.
 H. A. Ligon, Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 E. A. Hill, Tucapau Mill, Tucapau, S. C.
 W. T. Swink, Mills Mill No. 2, Woodruff, S. C.
 W. M. McLaurine, Sec. and Treas., American Cotton Mfgs. Assn., Charlotte, N. C.
 R. H. Boykin, Fuel Agt., Cotton Mfgs. Assn. of S. C.
 S. W. Converse, Sec., Cotton Mfgs. Assn. of S. C.

The Greenville Meeting

About fifty manufacturers met with Mr. Hines in Greenville. There was a short conference in the morning, followed by a luncheon at the Poinsett Hotel and another meeting in the afternoon. The Greenville meeting was in charge of B. E. Geer, T. M. Marchant, E. F. Woodside and R. E. Henry.

Mr. Hines stated that he did not come professing to have even a working idea of the industry. He explained that he had been observing only since his appointment as Institute leader in December, and that his mission to Greenville as else-

where brought him as a learner. With the facts and views of conditions as gathered here and elsewhere in the South and East, he will then be able, he said, to formulate and execute more definite plans for the organization.

Some of the discussions at the two conferences centered on the following questions:

When asked if he predicted a continuation of night operation in mills, he stated his observation was so limited that he could not tell definitely. However, he explained, if mills by operating in day time only produce enough goods to supply the demand, it is certain that night operation too would flood the market with finished products, a condition that must be averted.

When asked if he believed the tendency of women to wear fewer clothes, and raiment of other textures, would lessen demands for cotton cloths, Mr. Hines said that increased use of cotton textiles in other fields would off-set this condition. Newer fields of usages must be developed constantly by cotton textile men, and the Institute will aid greatly in this, he stated.

The afternoon session produced, it is understood, a discussion as to the matter of curtailment, with Mr. Hines asking if it would not be better to run mills at full time for a portion of the year and then if the market is flooded, close completely, than to practice a part curtailment the year round. Some discussion was given, one mill head stating he observed that last year in three of his mills that cost of production in two plants curtailing completely for four months was greater than in a third plant, making the same goods, which did not curtail. Various handicaps in the path of even, co-operative curtailment were suggested. It was then stated by another mill man that the curtailment question was a delicate matter, and it would be better to defer discussion until all groups of the Institute are organized, and let classified plants work out their own solutions.

Attendance at Greenville.

Among those attending the Greenville meeting were:

T. M. Marchant, Pres., Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.
 T. M. Norris, Pres., Norris Cotton Mills Co., Catechee, S. C.
 H. T. Crigler, Pres., Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.
 S. H. Lander, Pres., Ladlassie Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 J. E. Sirrine, V.-Pres., Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 F. W. Symmes, Pres., Piedmont Plush Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 W. G. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C.
 Milton G. Smith, Textile Machinery, Greenville, S. C.
 A. F. McKissick, Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.
 R. G. Emery, Gen. Mgr., Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 R. E. Henry, Treas., Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Geo. M. Wright, Treas., Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.
 L. P. Hollis, Supt., Parker District School, Greenville, S. C.

Wm. H. Beattie, Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.
 H. P. Park, Catlin & Co., Inc., New York.
 T. T. Beattie, Banker, Greenville, S. C.
 Aug. W. Smith, Pres., Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Ralph Ramseur, Issaqueena Mills, Central, S. C.
 Brant Holme, Mgr., Bemis Bros. Mag Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Jno. W. Arrington, Pres., Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.
 J. C. Campbell, V.-Pres., Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.
 W. L. Gassaway, Pres., Issaqueena Mills, Central, S. C.
 J. C. Self, Pres. and Treas., Greenwood Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C.
 E. S. McKissick, Pres. and Treas., Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.
 S. M. Beattie, Pres., Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.
 J. B. Harris, V.-Pres., Greenwood Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C.
 Thos. I. Charles, Conestee Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 B. F. Hagood, Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.
 B. P. Woodside, Easley Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.
 Alester G. Furman, Greenville, S. C.
 N. C. Poe, Jr., F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Wm. A. Moorhead, Treas., Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.
 Jas. P. Gossett, Pres., Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.
 W. M. McLaurine, Sec. and Treas., American Cot. Mfgs. Assn., Charlotte, N. C.
 C. M. Bailey, Pres. and Treas., Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.
 Robt. I. Woodside, Pres., Woodside National Bank, Greenville, S. C.
 Leroy A. Werts, Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Lewis D. Blake, Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
 J. W. Burnett, Treas., Southern Weaving Co., Greenville, S. C.
 F. D. Murdock, Pres., Southern Weaving Co., Greenville, S. C.
 C. E. Hatch, Gen. Mgr., Brandon, Woodruff and Poinsett Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 E. F. Woodside, Woodside and Easley Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 W. A. Gately, Cotton Textile Institute, New York.
 Walker D. Hines, Pres., Cotton Textile Institute, New York City.
 W. J. McGlothlin, Pres., Furman University, Greenville, S. C.
 B. E. Geer, Pres., Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 S. H. McGhee, Greenwood, S. C.
 David Clark, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 O. P. D. Wade, Greenville, S. C.

The Atlanta Meeting

The meeting in Atlanta drew a large attendance and proved beyond question the interest that the Georgia manufacturers are showing in the Textile Institute.

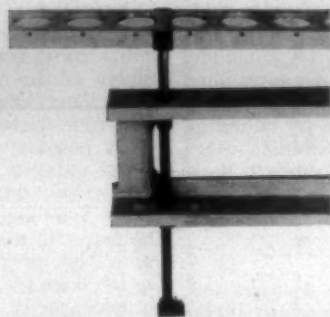
The most important matters before this conference were the formation of the narrow sheetings (under 40 inches) group; a discussion of the yarn spinning situation; plans to eliminate disastrous competition in

(Continued on Page 30)

SACO - LOWELL

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY IN AMERICA

NO VIBRATION—NO CHUCK



Saco-Lowell's Method of Mounting
The Ring Rail on Spinning Frames
Insures AT ALL TIMES a

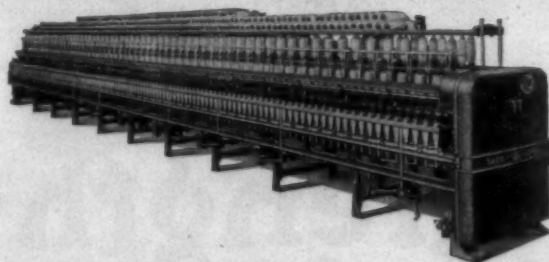
PERFECT FIT

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and

PERFECT SMOOTHNESS OF OPERATION

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Humidity in Card Rooms

An article by the Parks-Cramer Company.

THE use of humidifiers in card rooms has been a subject for considerable discussion, especially during the past few years. A reasonable amount of humidity, accurately controlled, in the preparatory processes is recognized by successful manufacturers as necessary, beneficial, and profitable.

What are some of the elements which enter into this particular phase of the cotton mill humidification problem?

Drying Out of the Cotton.

When bales of cotton are opened the fibre will contain moisture amounting to a regain condition of eight, ten, or even twelve per cent. As soon as this cotton is put into the cleaning processes the excessive air currents and severe beating to which it is subjected removes a large amount of the moisture. It is not at all improbable that cotton starting with eight or ten per cent regain in the bale will reach the cards with only five per cent. It is very necessary that a part at least of this lost moisture be returned to the fibre by a humidity condition in the card room high enough to cause a gain of moisture in the stock. In fact, on dry days absence of artificial humidity may cause the fibre to lose additional moisture beyond the loss in the picker room.

Irregular Humidities.

The card room without humidifiers, or with humidifiers which are not used, will vary up and down

with outside conditions. If the relative humidity in the card room varies, the moisture content of the stock will follow the variation, giving up or absorbing moisture as the relative humidity of the air decreases or increases. The cotton in the card room may therefore have $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent regain today and 6 per cent regain tomorrow. Usually it will lose weight gradually throughout the forenoon and afternoon as the temperature rises. When the card room may vary from 20 per cent to 50 per cent relative humidity in the same day it will be apparent that there will be considerable variation in moisture contained in the stock itself. Attempts to keep up with such variations by changing gears, etc., are very difficult, interfere with production, and at most are a very unsatisfactory method of meeting the problem.

Static.

A very dry day is not a happy one in a card room without artificial humidity. The fibres just will not behave. Throughout the room the waste is increased, the sliver and slubbing uneven, the labor increased, and production affected both in quantity and quality. The moving picture camera has shown more clearly than can be seen by the eye alone what serious troubles come

from such low humidities that static electricity becomes rampant.

Waste and Lint.

The card room more than any other process releases into the air a considerable amount of fibre and dust. This is greatly increased under dry conditions. It is very considerably decreased in the presence of a reasonable amount of humidity.

Saving of Raw Material.

A cotton mill manufacturer is no different from any other manufacturer, he doesn't want to use any more raw material than is necessary. If the card room, however, is permitted to get very dry, some of the raw material is lost: one hundred pounds of cotton in the card room today may be only ninety-nine tomorrow, when perhaps it would work a lot better if it were 101, and perhaps it must be this weight to give the proper slubbing. In the latter case two pounds of cotton are unnecessarily added to get the weight. Just extend that calculation to cover the quantity of cotton consumed in any given mill. Permitting proper moisture to escape from the cotton is an expensive procedure.

Then there is a saving of raw material from decrease in waste and fly. When the humidity goes down

the waste goes up. There are more broken ends, frayed edges, lapping around flyers, doffer and coiler break-downs, etc. Card rooms using poor grades of cotton particularly are bad places on dry days. In fact, they are almost intolerable unless there is enough humidity to keep down the lint in the air.

Increased Production.

The machinery in a card room at 55 per cent can be run faster than one at 30 per cent with a better quality of work and less attention.

Improved Quality.

Ordinarily a saving in quantity of a raw material, decreased labor, higher speeds, etc., mean a decreased quality. The benefits of proper humidities in card rooms are so great that all of these things can be obtained and in addition an improvement in the quality.

It is apparent that if the proportion of raw cotton and moisture is maintained practically the same the machines can be left on the same settings and the evenness of the product assured. There will be fewer pieced ends. The slubbing will be smoother whereas it bristles all over under dry conditions. Ask the spinner whether he prefers roving which is even, smooth, and the same weight day after day irrespective of outside weather conditions. There are few spinners who are so capable that they can make perfect



Strength of the keystone

LEATHEROID RECEPTACLES are strong and durable because the material itself, LEATHEROID, is strong and durable. To this strength of material has been added features of construction—such as the method of securing the bottoms in trucks and cans, the double roll can rim, the placing of solid rivets close together—all of these features contribute to the durability of LEATHEROID RECEPTACLES.

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SOLD THROUGH SOUTHERN SUPPLY HOUSES

326 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

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yarn no matter how poor the roving comes through from the carder.

The roving will have an increased breaking strength for the same quantity of raw cotton or the same breaking strength with less raw cotton or a poorer grade of cotton.

What amount of humidity will give these results. It is impossible to set an exact amount of relative humidity to be followed in every mill. It may be that as far as manufacturing economies go and absence of static electricity troubles that many mills could operate very well with only 45 per cent. There is, however, a very practical and unavoidable element which makes it desirable to operate at higher humidities. There are many days when the outside humidity may be 60 to 80 per cent. Under these conditions the inside humidities may be higher than 45 per cent, especially on days when the outside temperature is fairly high. If the room is set for 40 or 45 per cent and the room goes up to 55 or 60 per cent with the humidifiers shut off there will be a variation from the desired condition. It is too expensive to try and hold the humidity down with dehumidifying apparatus and therefore it is desirable to hold the inside humidity high enough to give uniformity under nearly all conditions outside. The inside temperatures usually are higher than the outside on account of artificial heat or released mechanical heat from the machinery. For this reason, while there may be quite a number of days with outside humidities of 60 to 80 per cent, there will not be many when the inside humidities will go above 50 per cent without artificial help.

It will be apparent therefore that a card room humidity of 50 or 55 per cent is desirable in order to be sure of a level which can be maintained almost constantly, the humidifiers preventing a lower humidity and the natural outside conditions not often providing a higher one.

It would appear to be a proper program on such a humidity and make a serious attempt to remove any difficulties or objections thereto.

Regulation.

The uniformity desired cannot be attained with humidifiers only. Hand control is simply impossible. Therefore an accurate automatic regulator is necessary to control the humidifiers and maintain a constant humidity in the room. As there are several different processes in the ordinary card room there should be a regulator for each section. This will provide independent control in the roving separate from the carding and will permit running the two processes at slightly different humidities if desired.

Records.

Humidity readings should be taken on daily reports to make sure that uniform conditions are maintained. Attention should be given to the instruments from which readings are taken. Stationary hygrometers must be checked frequently as they habitually register higher humidities than actual unless they are kept clean and calibrated weekly with a sling psychrometer. The errors of these stationary hygrom-

eters frequently leads to statements that a mill operates its card room at 60 or 75 per cent when in reality a sling psychrometer reading may show actual humidities 10 or 20 points lower.

Summarizing the above it is quite say to say that the following advantages will follow adequate and accurately controlled humidities in the carding processes, and in these days of close margins between costs and selling prices they cannot be ignored.

An equal production of roving with a smaller quantity of raw cotton (sometimes one-half to two pounds less per lap).

Smother roving.

Even weights.

Elimination of gear changing with consequent machine stoppages.

Stronger roving with same grade of cotton, or equal strength with cheaper grade of cotton.

Less waste.

Less fly and lint.

Fewer broken ends.

Elimination of static troubles.

Increased speeds.

Decreased labor.

More healthful conditions.

Only Five Crop Reports

The Mayfield bill, passed by Congress in the closing days of the session reduced the number cotton crop estimates to be issued each year hereafter to five, instead of eleven as at present. The schedule of reports this year will be as follows:

On or before July 10 (probably July 6, at 12:30 p. m.) report of acreage in cultivation.

Monday, August 8, 11 a. m., condition as of August 1 and probable production.

Thursday, September 8, 11 a. m., condition of September 1, probable production, and acreage abandonment.

Saturday, October 8, 11 a. m., condition as of October 1 and probable production.

Tuesday, November 8, 11 a. m., probable production.

Thursday, December 8, 11 a. m., preliminary estimate of production, and acreage abandonment.

The bill also directs an annual report (statistics or estimates) on the grade and staple of the carryover August 1 of each year, and the annual estimate of the grade and staple of the growing crop. The amount of tenderable and untenderable cotton shall be stated separately. The Department is given the necessary authority to collect this information refusal by any party requested to furnish it is made a misdemeanor subject to fine of \$300 to \$1,000.

Semi-monthly ginning reports will be issued as usual.

Would Limit Night Work in Mill.

Columbia, S. C.—Night work in textile mills would be limited to fifty hours a week per operative by a bill introduced in the house by Representative Dewey D. Foster, of Spartanburg, and referred to the committee on commerce and manufacturers. No change would be made in the law as far as it applies to day work which has a 55 hour limit.

Customers and Competitors admit that **SHAMBOW** Makes Fine Shuttles

Making fine shuttles is not the result of a miracle; it is not some secret process of manufacture—it is merely an honest SINCERITY OF PURPOSE.

We know and you know that the better we make the shuttles, the less trouble they will give you in your looms.

What we mean by "SINCERITY OF PURPOSE":

1. Careful inspection of dog-wood and parts.
2. Strict adherence to your specifications.
3. Trained shuttle experts to discuss your needs.
4. Deliveries on the exact date they are promised.
5. Fifty years concentration on making shuttles exclusively.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.

H. H. Ullman, President

Greenville, S. C.

Paterson, N. J.

Dogwood in Shuttle Making

(Digest of a recent U. S. Forest Service Bulletin by J. B. Cuno)

THE woods of the flowering dogwood and persimmon are important in American industry, not because of the quantity consumed, but because of the unusual combination of properties which fits them for special uses. Other woods have some of the same properties, such as hardness, toughness, fineness of texture and smoothness when subjected to wear, but few, if any, possess them all to such a degree as dogwood and persimmon. This combination of properties is of special value for shuttles, bobbins, spool heads, golf club heads, shoe lasts, handles, brush backs, mallets, pulleys, and many novelties.

Shuttles, for which dogwood and persimmon, together with a small quantity of boxwood, are the only woods used at present, stand out in importance far above the other products mentioned. Also, there is a constant demand from foreign countries for over half the shuttle blocks manufactured here.

The demand for dogwood is met with difficulty, and for a number of years, the wood has commanded a higher price than most other woods native to the United States. The supply of sizable logs is limited and clear pieces are not easy to obtain from the dogwood logs which are usually knotty and crooked. Dogwood is generally preferred to per-

simmon, but the proportion of the latter is increasing, because more of it is available and because it is larger and less defective.

Every spring, dogwood trees attract large numbers of people in search of early tree flowers, and in some sections near large centers of population, good specimens of dogwood have been practically wiped out by the ruthless gathering of branches.

Of the 15,500 cords of dogwood used in 1923, 90 per cent was used for shuttles, or 5,600,000 shuttle blocks. Most of the shuttle block mills in North Carolina and Tennessee have been there for many years, but dogwood bolts are now shipped to these mills from other States because of the shortage of material close at hand. Two million six hundred thousand persimmon shuttle blocks were manufactured in that year. Three-fifths of all shuttle blocks are exported mainly to Great Britain, France and Germany.

Because of the greater size of the pores of persimmon and the comparative unevenness of their distribution, the wood is not quite so uniform or fine textured as is dogwood. Both woods are very heavy, very hard, and only fairly straight grained. They are cut, carved and shaped only with difficulty and they do not glue easily. The wood of each is tough and resistant to abrasion. Under continuous wear, both become extremely smooth, especially

dogwood, and this is one of their most important properties, making them superior to such woods as hickory, oak, or maple for shuttles.

The use of dogwood and persimmon for shuttle blocks, apparently dates back to 1865, when what was probably the first shipment of dogwood and persimmon logs cut in Virginia, was sent to England. It is supposed, but not definitely known, that these logs were used for shuttle blocks. About 1875, it is definitely known that these woods, also cut in Virginia, were used by a shuttle company in Lowell, Mass. This company cut the logs, seasoned the blocks, and made the shuttles. At present the manufacture of shuttle blocks is entirely separated and distant from the manufacture of shuttles.

Up to 1880, Turkish boxwood was practically the only material used for shuttles. About that time, however, the roller skating craze made such heavy demands upon this wood that it was necessary for the shuttle block manufacturers to seek substitutes. The trial of dogwood and persimmon, by the Lowell firm was followed up by other manufacturers, and since that time, the consumption of these two woods has gradually increased along with the increase in the number of looms, both here and abroad, while the sumption of boxwood in the textile industry has dwindled to a very small proportion of the total.

Manufacturers prefer dogwood and persimmon with a high percentage of sapwood in order to get clear, clean-looking blocks. There is, however, no apparent reason, other than the mixture of colors, for refusing blocks which contain both sapwood and heartwood. In wood free from heart checks, or other ordinary defects, there is no difference in strength. Unnecessary waste results when blocks are refused because heartwood is present.

When the sawing of shuttle blocks is completed, the ends are dipped into melted paraffin to prevent too rapid drying and checking, during seasoning which, in the open air, takes nearly a year and reduces the moisture content of the wood from 25 to 100 per cent of its oven-dry weight to about 12 per cent. In order to shorten up this lengthy tie-up of capital, there is a modern tendency to kiln dry. The drying of green wood to 25 per cent moisture is rather a simple matter; the drying from 25 to 7 per cent is somewhat more difficult, but can be done by an operator who has a good understanding of the seasoning of wood. Wood dried to a low moisture content, such as 7 or 8 per cent, because of the high temperatures used, may lose to some degree its ability to reabsorb moisture, and consequently its later tendency to swell, twist and warp.

About 2,000,000 shuttles were manufactured in the United States in

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Builders of Complete Equipments of

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INTERMEDIATE and FINISHER LAPPERS

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1923. Comparison with the figures of shuttle blocks manufactured shows the losses (12 per cent) between the block and the shuttle.

Most users of shuttles demand that the wood in the shuttles they order be absolutely perfect. They will not permit the slightest defect, regardless of whether that defect will cause loom interruptions or not. Shuttle users who appreciate more the increasing scarcity of good dogwood, will not demand a shuttle the wood of which is absolutely perfect, when the defects are so small or so placed as not in any way to hinder the proper operation of the shuttle.

Most of the shuttles made in the United States are manufactured in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Some are manufactured in New Jersey, more especially the boxwood shuttles for silk mills. The silk industry requires a smaller and finer shuttle capable of attaining an exceptionally smooth finish. Although a number of dogwood shuttles are used, boxwood, because of its extreme smoothness and clean appearance, even the higher priced, is especially appealing to the broad silk manufacturers.

Cotton Research Program Started

A cotton research and service program aimed at the better coordination of cotton supply and demand and for the purpose of increasing

cotton consumption in the United States has been put into operation by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

"There is reason to believe," according to bureau economists, "that if all the possible new uses for cotton in the United States might be increased about 2,000,000 bales a year."

An outstanding feature of the program is the collection of production data on cotton grades, staple, and character under the direction of Dr. H. B. Killough of Brown University, who has been placed in charge of the bureau's cotton utilization work.

This year typical samples of cotton grown in different parts of the belt will be gathered, and estimates will be issued periodically during the marketing season on the grade, staple, and character of cotton produced. These estimates will indicate the relative scarcity or abundance of cottons of particular types, and by indicating whether cotton is high or low in grade and quality, the facts will be disclosed as to what part is untenderable.

Study Marketing.

A number of studies of cotton marketing are under way, the principal project being a study of cotton quotations, the factor influencing them, and how they are actually made in both futures and spot markets. The bureau plans ultimately to study the marketing process all the way through from producer to spinner.

Doctor Killough made a preliminary survey last summer of the utilization of cotton in the manufacture of basic fabrics. This work is to be continued for the purpose of listing the basic fabrics made of cotton and their customary uses, and the grade, staple, and character of the cotton used in the manufacture of the warp and filling yarns entering into these basic fabrics. Information on the quantities of basic fabrics annually manufactured and of the cottons entering into them will be obtained.

Experiments are to be made to determine whether cotton can be substituted for jute in the manufacture of cord, twine, burlap, bags, of different kinds, and bagging for cotton bales. Cotton bagging of different lots of cotton, and the bales so covered passed through the channels of trade to spinners in foreign markets to determine how the different types of cotton bagging stand up against the rough handling in loading, unloading and conveying to and from warehouses. Approximately 700,000,000 pounds of jute fabrics and bagging was imported by the United States last year. Presuming a spinning waste of 12½ per cent in the manufacture of cotton into substitutes for jute, say bureau economists, and that as many pounds of cotton would be required in the manufacture of these substitutes as is consumed in the form of jute, there would be required to replace three of our principal jute imports, about 1,700,000 bales of cotton.

The bureau is promoting interest

in a plan to develop increased wear and increased uses of cotton for clothing. Studies now under way in the bureau of home economics of the Department of Agriculture, it is believed, will yield valuable suggestions as to new styles of fabrics which might be created by expert designers and manufacturers. Two opportunities seen by the bureau in the case of men's wear are the manufacture of shirtings to compete with those of foreign manufacture so extensively worn in this country, and summer suitings.

A comprehensive analysis of the annual demand for cotton stated in terms of grade, staple, and character should tend to make prices reflect values more accurately, in the view of bureau economists. The work undertaken by Doctor Killough is planned to serve as a basis for extending existing uses of cotton and creating new uses and to be used in assisting producers to supply the grades, staples and characters of raw cotton which manufacturers can spin, weave, and otherwise fabricate most effectively in supplying the consumer, industrial and other demands for cotton goods.

The work is intended to assist producers of the several growing regions to select varieties of cotton that will produce readily marketable fiber and that are best adapted to their soil, climate and other growing conditions, and will be employed for measuring the demand for cotton, and assist growers to stabilize production adequately to meet these demands with minimum losses of productive effort.

Tentacular Patented Belts for Fans and Blowers

The opposite picture shows a short center Tentacular drive as seen in operation at the New York and Chicago Power Shows.

Motor 2 H. P. Pulley diameter 4¼ in.

Fan Pulley diameter 9 in.

Distance between pulley centers 2 ft.

Actual speed of the two pulleys taken with a tachometer—

Motor 1186 R. P. M.

Fan 560 R. P. M.

Pulley ratio 2.117
Speed ratio 2.117

No slip

Charlotte Leather Belting Company
Charlotte  North Carolina



Fewer Children Employed in North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C.—North Carolina has attained industrial supremacy among Southern States without robbing her cradles or her schools, statistics gathered by the State Child Welfare Commission and contained in its biennial report show.

The report, which has just come from the press, places the number of children between 14 and 16 years of age actually employed in the State's industry last year below the number working in 1929, when the State lagged far behind the industrial pinnacle it has attained now. The report also shows a total absence of children under 14 years of age in mills and workshops.

Special studies included in the volume showed that the average child in North Carolina industry is better developed physically than the average school child of similar age and that during the past four years the average grade attained by children before entering industry rose from the fourth to the fifth.

Certificates to 10,425 children to enter industry were issued in 1923, when the first child labor census in the State was completed, the report shows, contrasting this number with only 8,436 North Carolina children certificated in 1926, with textile mills operating at full capacity for several months.

Of these 8,436, only 5,817 or 74 per cent, were found actually to be working.

Figures for the last four years

covered children in industry in detail and released a vast amount of information about females and adult workers in industry heretofore unpublished. The report is profusely illustrated with graphs and half-tones, and carries numerous tables covering various phases of the welfare work.

The work of the Commission has been progressing since 1920 under the direction of E. F. Carter, the present director. Some work was done prior to 1923. Then the whole burden was shifted to the State when the Federal Welfare Statue was declared unconstitutional. Since then the North Carolina department has been keeping tab on every child in industry. It is also keeping tab to see that children are NOT drawn into mills in violation of the law, and is looking the few workers below 14 who have been certified to engage in lighter pursuits.

Above the age of 16, records are also kept, but except in specified industries and special provisions on working hours, these children are more or less free to work as they will. The department records are kept up by constant inspections touching every industrial establishment of any consequence in the State and the children themselves. All of which, it may readily be seen, requires an enormous amount of work.

Statistically the report shows:

In 1924 the number of children

holding certificates was 7,739. This represented a general decrease of 25 per cent, and a decrease in children employed in cotton mills of 39 per cent. Of this number only 4,691 actually were found employed—58 per cent of the total.

In 1925 business picked up and the number of certificated children rose to 8,438, a jump of only one per cent. In 1926, with business booming, the increase ran only to two per cent above the total in 1924, and still 23 per cent below the high mark of 1923, (10,425) showing that although expended business may draw a few children back to industry, there is little tenedence toward a grand rush.

During the last seven years Department investigations reveal that there has been general shifts of children from textiles and other heavy pursuits to the light groups of serving in mercantile establishments, messenger service, and similar pursuits.

The report shows that the drop has reached as high as 25 per cent in cotton mills and tobacco industries. And withal the other improvements the survey charts show that Tar Heel children are continuing in school even though they have passed the compulsory school age of 14, and when they do work, most of them do in vacation time.

This is shown by graphs covering the past four year period. They demonstrate that the range of em-

ployment certificates issued during school months—September to May—ranged from 85 to 120 monthly, while in vacation days—June through August—they ranged from 355 to 500 a month.

Showing, the report pointed out, that a large percentage of North Carolina's children in industry are simply in it for vacation spending money and experience.

In order to be certain of findings the maximum number at work the majority of the personal inspections of individual cases and mills were made during vacation period.

The survey of 14 and 15 year old children in industry last year revealed that there were only 4,782 children certified to work in cotton mills, 807 in hosiery mills, 260 in furniture factories, 439 in tobacco factories, 83 in street trades, 361 in mercantile pursuits, 138 in messenger services, and 132 in delivery services.

The sharp drop shown in street trades over preceding years was accounted for by the fact that newsboys are NO longer put through the regular certification routine, but are given badges after they have satisfied welfare officials that they are eligible for the trade.

The certificates and badges are issued by filed agents from departmental headquarters at Raleigh or by special agents in counties. Complete data on every child is gathered and filed in the Raleigh headquarters.



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Discuss Research and Textile Testing

AT the meeting in Boston of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, there were two interesting talks on textile research and testing.

Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Cotton Manufacturers Association discussed the need of a central clearing house for collecting the results of the research work being done by the various organizations in the industry.

Dr. W. F. Edwards, chairman of Committee D-13 spoke on the opportunity for the Society to join with other organizations for further textile research.

"What the cotton industry lacks most, with regard to research, is central clearing house where all facts and information developed by the different agencies now working on the various problems of the trade can be collected, correlated and given to the mills," declared Mr. Fisher.

"One brand of critic has more or less continuously emphasized the thought," said Mr. Fisher, "that if the cotton industry would organize a research laboratory, all our troubles would rapidly vanish, creating the impression generally that the cotton industry has done nothing to keep up with the times.

Research Agencies at Work.

"This is not true, although we have not done all that might be expected. We have no Shirley Institute, such as the British cotton industry has developed, or laboratories on the scale of those maintained by the General Electric Co., or the Western Electric Co. We do have, however, a large number of unrelated agencies at work on different phases of the industry.

"Some of the work undertaken is fundamental research, and some of it is more accurately described as applied research. The United States Department of Agriculture and the universities in the cotton growing States are all at work on raw cotton problems.

"The Bureau of Standards, the Cotton Research Co., the Mellon Institute, the textile schools and many other institutions are all at work on different problems connected with the cotton industry.

"What we lack most is some central clearing house where all facts and information developed by these different agencies can be collected, correlated and given to the mills. Our association does some of this in a small way, but our resources are too limited to more than collect and publish a few of the more important discoveries.

"As a matter of fact, it would seem that the manufacturing side of the industry has developed faster and has reached a more advanced stage than either the production of the fiber or the selling of the finished product. Even in this year of low priced cotton, we are told by reliable sources that the efficient farmer made money on his cotton. Unfortunately, the efficient farmer seems to be in the minority.

More Facts Needed.

"In the last few years the attention of the leaders in the cotton industry has been given to the mer-

chandising of the mills' product, and many new and more advanced methods of distribution have been developed. One of the greatest handicaps to efficient and proper merchandising has been the lack of facts. With the organization of the Cotton Textile Institute, we hope this will be overcome.

"Whether or not the organization of this institute, and its successful operation will lead to a central research association, either under the auspices of the institute or under separate control, I would not venture to predict. It is, however, a distinct step forward that the industry as a whole has joined in, and we are more optimistic over the possibilities of research in the cotton industry."

Edwards Speaks.

"We are now a committee with technical representatives from most of the main branches of the textile industry and can do our mite toward fostering a movement to bring about an active program of fundamental research embracing all of the textile industries in one organization," Dr. Edwards said. I realize that some consider this a sort of visionary idea, that some think it is optimum of optimism and that others think it does not take human nature sufficiently into consideration.

Independent Research Grows.

"I, for one, believe that the greatest need of the textile industries is such a program of cooperative research under a single directing body of expert physicists, chemists and biologists who have this as their sole business. The program should be carried out by an independent organization that is in no way an offshoot of some existing organization though it should function so as to work in harmony with and have the active support of all existing organizations.

"It is the sure way, if properly organized and carried out, of insuring that the textile industries of the United States shall be leaders rather than followers in the progress of the future."

Early Difficulties With Testing.

Discussing the work of the committee, Mr. Edwards told of the difficulties encountered, principally that textiles could not be brought under scientific methods with any reasonable degree of repeatability and accuracy.

"The annual report of the committee for 1916 proposed four tentative standards:

"D31-16T—Tentative tests for automobile tire fabrics.

"D32-16T—Tentative tests for cotton fabrics for use in hose and belting and similar articles.

"D33-16T—Tentative tests for cotton fabrics for use in bags and bagging material.

"D39-16T—Tentative methods for testing cotton fabrics.

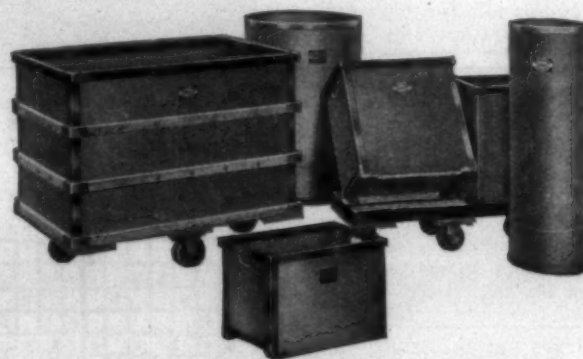
"The first three of these fell by the wayside, but were remodeled and renumbered in 1918. The last one, D39-16T, was revised and finally became standard in 1920, our first standard, which has undergone two revisions since and has changed its

(Continued on Page 24)

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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Changing One Tooth of Draft or Twist.

Editor:

When speaking of changing one tooth of draft or of twist, does one tooth always make the same amount of change in all cases?

Twist.

A Twisting Problem.

Editor:

I have a puzzling problem on which I would like to have help. Will you please ask your readers this question? When I twist No. 15s yarn 20 turns per inch and then twist it on twisters in the opposite direction into two-ply, with ten turns per inch, what becomes of the original 20 turns per inch put into the single yarn? In other words, do I take out ten turns of the original twist when I twist it into two-ply at ten turns per inch in the opposite direction?

Student.

Answer to Mill.

Editor:

I think you will get better results by increasing the pitch of the top rolls. The closer you run the twist to the bite of the roll, the fewer the number of ends that will come down.

Old Top.

Yards of Yarn on a Bobbin.

Editor:

When making normally 100-2 ply yarn cut which sizes 90-2 ply after being twisted hard twist, how many yards of yarn should be put into a bobbin of one inch barrel, six-inch traverse, and 1 1/4-inch ring?

Bobbin.

Answer to Dunno.

Editor:

Answering Dunno's inquiry regarding what is the dividing line between light and heavy carding, would state 48 to 60 would not be considered over heavy carding. Below 60 would be considered light carding. While 65 to 90 would be considered heavy carding.

Carder.

Answer to Draft.

Editor:

In regard to drafts, will say that if each department of the mill has sufficient machinery you can regulate the drafts as follows and make good work: Drawing drafts equals the doubling, slubber 3.75; intermediate 5; speeders 5.75 to exceed 6. If you run coarse work, short drafts are best owing to bulk of the cotton under the rolls. If you use long drafts you will make lumpy roving due to slipping in the draft or lack of weight on the rolls.

Old Top.

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

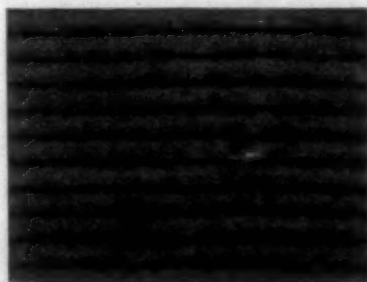
The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

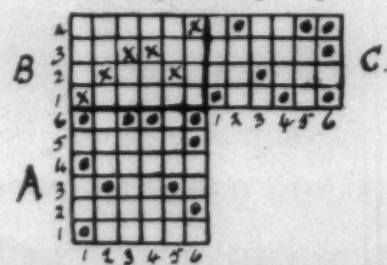
Answer to Corduroy.

Editor:

A couple of weeks ago "Corduroy" asked for information regarding the making of corduroy. He did not state what kind, but I will be glad



to give him what information I have. The accompanying cuts may give "Corduroy" a good idea to start with. Cut No. 1 shows a common pattern of plain corduroy such as is used for boys' suiting. Fig. No. 2



shows the working plan. The square A shows the pattern or the placing of the warp ends in the cloth as woven. The square B shows the drawing-in plan. C shows the pegging or harness lifting plan. This pattern can be woven on four-harnesses with six picks of filling to the pattern, and also six warp ends per pattern. These goods are usually woven on side cam looms. But they can also be woven on common cam looms, also on dobby looms.

Designer.

Answer to Spinner.

Editor:

You can run fine yarns on 1 1/4-inch rings by increasing the diameter of the bobbins, although 30s can be run on 1 1/4 inch rings with 6 1/2 inch traverse, barrel of bobbin to be 3/4 inches in diameter.

Old Top.

Twist—Elasticity and Contraction.

Editor:

In making yarns of about No. 14 1/2 cotton, what would be considered a fairly good amount of turns of twist per inch, and the amount of elasticity, also the contraction for the twist given? This yarn to be used for insulating work.

X41.

Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

If you want to keep thread boards level with top of roller beam, all you have to do is to raise spindle rails and cylinders. There are usually slots in the sampsons for the purpose.

Old Top.

New Thin Place Preventer.

Editor:

I want to ask, through your Discussion Department, the opinion of some of your more experienced readers, about an invention I have recently worked out. I want to know whether, in the opinion of practical men, if this invention should prove of interest and value to the mills.

The invention is an improved thin place preventer. By its use, when the loom makes a thin stripe and when the preventer falls into the thin place, the loom, automatically and at the same pick, changes filling. In other words, with a full quill of quilling, and at the same pick, the preventer or feeler that finds the thin place automatically raises up out of the warp yarn or cloth or thin stripe rather than remains up until the loom has made several picks.

It is adjustable to any number of picks required. At the same pick, when changing filling automatically it lets the cloth back. This causes the filling to beat up and fill the vacant pick and the loom never loses a pick. This preventer never works unless the filling fork fails to work and on the other hand the filling fork can be removed and never used and the preventer will do the changing just the same. The

device or preventer when the fork fails, gives two changes for perfect cloth.

I have this preventer on a loom now and it is doing everything I mentioned above. Our general superintendent and night superintendent both approve it. I want the opinion of other mill men about this. I want to know what they think of an improvement of this kind. The old, original preventer stops the loom and it stands until the weaver comes and picks out the thin places and lets the cloth back, goes behind the loom and takes the work back and then goes back in front of the loom to start the loom up again. With my new device, the thin place is found within two or three picks of missing filling and will automatically perform four operations and the loom never stops. All four operations are done at the same single pick. These are (1) change filling, (2) raise the feeler out of the cloth, (3) lets the cloth back, (4) beats filling up in missing picks and never stops. The weaver does not have to turn a hand.

Would experienced weavers be interested in such a preventer? Its cost is less than the price of the original preventer. I am writing this simply to get other men's views on the value of the invention.

Seeker.

Vat Dyes on Artificial Silk

Recently it has been shown that the application of vat dyes to natural silk by the usual methods is not attended by the deleterious effects at one time thought possible, and indeed, one large firm of dyestuff manufacturers has lately circularized its customers to this effect. Many vat dyes have a good affinity for natural silk, and by means of these it now becomes possible to dye this fibre in shades very much faster than those hitherto obtained by means of acid, direct, and mordant dyes. In the future there will undoubtedly be an increased demand for luxury fabrics consisting of natural silk and cellulose acetate or viscose silk, and this extended use of vat dyes will assist the production of very fast shades on such fabrics. On both types of union fabric vat dyes can be used on the natural silk, vat dyes being further applied to the viscose, and suitable S. R. A. dyes to the cellulose acetate silk. It is essential to note that the usual dyes for cellulose acetate silk have very little affinity for natural silk. In this manner solid or two-color effects may be obtained.

Many sulphur dyes have a slight affinity for natural silk, and this restricts their use in the dyeing of viscose and natural silk fabrics in bright two-color effects. Soledon and Indigosol dyes—the recently discovered soluble forms of vat dyes, applicable to natural silk in much the same manner as acid

dyes but requiring after-oxidation with a bichromatic or nitrous acid—are also likely to be of assistance in dyeing fast shades on natural silk union fabrics. Soledon dyes have but little affinity for cellulose acetate silk but considerable affinity for natural and viscose silks. Indigoid dyes behave similarly, although individual members stain cellulose acetate silk more pronouncedly than do others. At the moment the numbers of dyes comprised in these groups is very small. When the range is extended they will be of much greater use; several of them must also be produced more cheaply than at present.

It should be remembered that Indigosol dyes, though generally of excellent fastness to washing, are not so fast to light. On the other hand, Soledon dyes (unfortunately the Soledon range is much more restricted than the Indigosol range) are generally fast to both light and washing.—Manchester Guardian.

Fast Dyes

Under the caption "Fast Dyes, Why? When? How?" the Dyestuffs Department of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., has published a comprehensive booklet dealing with the more important phases of subject. It outlines the work being done by the National Better Business Bureau to work out standard tests and classifications for color fastness.

The book includes a summary of opinion, as gathered by Good House-keeping, expressing the question of

fast colors as viewed by the women who are concerned with the question of handling cotton dresses and draperies. Another chapter is devoted to a determination of how fast-dyed fabrics will be recognized by the consumer, including the tentative standards for color fastness, the standards relating to fastness to light and to washing.

An interesting chapter in the book gives excerpts from the Census of Dyes of 1925.

Copies of the book may be had from the DuPont Company offices and will be found of practical value by mill men who are concerned with fast dyeing of fabrics.

Skepticism May Be Costly

If Walker D. Hines succeeds in the task the Cotton Textile Institute holds for him, he will have to hurdle the same giant obstacle that has confronted most individuals and organizations that have attempted to do big things in big ways—unbelief among those whose cooperation is essential.

It would be inaccurate to charge the mill men of the country with lack of faith in the Institute's future and in Mr. Hines' ability, but numbers of them unquestionably have assumed an attitude of waiting to be shown.

The editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin discloses in connection with Mr. Hines' Southern trip what might have been expected, mill executives being as human as the rest of us.

"Some manufacturers seem to be a little impatient over the fact that there has been no definite work accomplished up to the present time," he says. An at another point he summarizes, "There was, however, an undercurrent of skepticism due to the many failures of organized efforts in the past and with many it was a case of hoping for good but believing evil." The trade journalist went on to predict that the institute would develop slowly but that it would eventually accomplish much for cotton manufacturing, and he paid tribute to Mr. Hines as a man, who, although having no previous knowledge of textiles, has been uniformly successful in various large undertakings.

Briefly, the Institute Mr. Hines heads hopes to collect and disseminate statistics on production, sales, stocks and consuming power of markets; to increase consumption of cotton goods by finding and promoting new uses for cotton products; to promote standardization and simplification in textile production; to promote a standard cost accounting system.

Obviously, every part of the program is dependent for success upon wholesouled co-operation by the manufacturers. For half of them or just a majority, not enough. The nearer to unanimity the work approaches among the mill men, the better the results that may be expected.

One phase of the plan is of interest to the general public, the search for new uses for cotton products,

because the public can help to find such uses and to popularize them when discovered. Public confidence in the Institute, therefore, would be helpful. But a large section of even vitally concerned and ought to be intensely interested, will assume the waiting-to-be-shown attitude of some of the mill men.

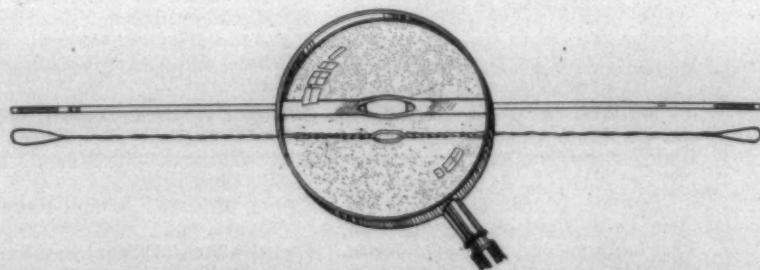
Mr. Hines and his Institute have tackled a big job, too big for them alone, or for any other individual and organization. Upon the amount of help they receive from the mill men and from the public will be measured in large degree their success.—Greenville News.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co. to Use Cotton Wrapping

The Charlotte Leather Belting Company, Charlotte, has just announced that it will hereafter wrap all of its products going to cotton mills in cotton wrapping instead of burlap formerly used for this purpose. The company will use osnaburg, made by Southern mills to replace burlap covering.

The additional cost of the cotton wrapping will be absorbed by the Charlotte Leather Belting Company, in appreciation of the business it receives from the textile industry. The company is taking this step to aid in extending the use of cotton goods and its announcement will be received with interest and appreciation.

THE EYE IS THE THING



Take a Flat Steel Heddle and a Wire Heddle. Examine the eye of each under a magnifying glass.

In the one case you will discover rounded corners—no sharp edges—nothing to cut or chafe the thread.

In the other, you will find corners—sometimes six—depending on the length of service. Is it reasonable to suppose that the yarn can escape those corners?

And is it reasonable to suppose that the yarn can go through those corners without being damaged or broken? The eye is the thing! And consider the number of eyes required in your weave room.

Let us send you some samples—no obligation.

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.

MAIN PLANT

21st and Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Steel Heddle Bldg., 621-635 E. Mcbee Ave., Greenville, S. C. Hampton Smith, Manager.

New England Office:

44 Franklin St., Providence, R. I.

Foreign Offices:

Huddersfield, England—Shanghai, China.

THE STEEL HEDDLE LINE

"Duplex" Loom Harness (complete with Frames and Heddles fully assembled).
Drop Wires (with Nickel Plated, Copper Plated or Plain Finished).

Heddles—Harness Frames—Selvage Harness
—Leno Doups—Jacquard Heddles—Lingoes—
Improved Loom Reeds—Leno Reeds—Lease
Reeds—Beamer Hecks—Combs.

Georgia Meeting Discusses Waste Control

The spring meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, held at the Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, on Tuesday, drew an unusually large attendance, more than 200 members and guests being present. The meeting was limited to one session, beginning at 9:30, followed by a luncheon at 1 p. m.

The technical discussion was led by R. J. Jennings, of West Point, the general theme of the meeting being waste control. At the business session, Frank K. Petrea, superintendent of the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, was elected to the executive committee to fill the vacancy caused through the expiration of the term of John F. Long, of Douglasville.

Control of waste in textile manufacturing processes was the chief topic discussed with special reference to the carding and spinning departments. The discussion was considered particularly timely because of the growing tendency toward snapped and shedded cotton picking on the part of farmers. This practice, which is most prevalent among Western farmers, where it is adopted for economy of harvesting cotton crops, adds to the waste problems of the manufacturer.

Members of the Textile School from Georgia Tech were invited to the meeting to learn the practical problems facing men experienced in textile fields. The September meeting, to be held in Atlanta, will discuss the slashing and weaving departments.

Lack of time prevented the publication of a full report of this meeting in this issue. A stenographic report, covering the technical discussion in full, will appear in our issue of next week.

Among Those Present.

Those who attended the meeting were:

J. A. Bone, Asst. Carder, Lanett Mill, Lanett, Ala.
E. A. Powell, American Textile Co., Atco, Ga.
J. M. Harrison, Asst. Spinner, Lanett Mill, Lanett, Ala.
J. F. Andrews, Carder-Georgia-Kincaid Mill No. 3, Griffin, Ga.
E. E. Hendrix, Clarke Cotton Mills, Athens, Ga.
N. L. Harper, Spinner, Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.
S. L. Phillips, Supt., Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.
H. H. Ingram, Asst. Supt., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.
M. L. Naas, Supt., Quality Yarn Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
E. H. Rogers, Agt., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Edwin Chandler, Carder, Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
J. F. Gammon, Spinner, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
W. A. Brooks, Supt., Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.
J. L. Chambers, Erwin Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.
A. B. Peterson, Overseer Spinning, Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.

Frank K. Petrea, Supt., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
W. R. Thomason, Supt., Palmetto Cotton Mills, Palmetto, Ga.
J. J. Crowder, Spinner, Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga.
Q. M. Hampton, Fairfax Mill, West Point, Ga.
G. A. Harris, Fairfax Mill, West Point, Ga.
J. L. Allen, Spinner, Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.
W. H. Hames, Overseer Carding, Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.
J. C. Edwards, Overseer Spinning, Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.
Milwood Matthews, Supt., Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.
J. L. Riddle, Overseer Spinning, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
G. P. Brookshire, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Hillside Mill, LaGrange, Ga.
D. F. Brooks, Overseer Carding, Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
T. J. Boynton, Overseer Carding, Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.
Mike Elliott, Overseer Carding, Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.
R. O. Wilson, Overseer Carding, Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.
J. L. Bowles, Overseer Carding, Fairfax Mill, West Point, Ga.
J. H. Hampton, Overseer Spinning, Fairfax Mill, West Point, Ga.
F. B. Williams, Supt., Fairfax Mill, West Point, Ga.
C. R. Brown, Supt., American Textile Co., Atco, Ga.
J. Q. Ford, American Textile Co., Atco, Ga.
W. P. Fallis, American Textile Co., Atco, Ga.
G. S. Elliott, Asst. Supt., Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.
T. L. Edwards, Overseer Carding, Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.
W. W. Sammons, Overseer Spinning, Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.
P. M. Lane, Langdale Mill, West Point, Ga.
D. R. Senn, Asst. Supt., Enterprise Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.
Ed Harmon, Overseer Carding, Enterprise Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.
J. M. Glass, Overseer Carding, Shawmut Mill, West Point, Ga.
B. M. Jennings, Overseer Carding, Langdale Mill, West Point, Ga.
J. W. Johnson, Overseer Spinning, Scottdale Mill, Scottdale, Ga.
W. J. Simpson, LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.
R. S. Steele, Supt., LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.
J. H. Hyde, LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.
W. P. Roseberry, Overseer Carding, Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga.
J. E. Batson, Overseer Carding, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
E. M. Pressley, Overseer Spinning, Hillside Mill, LaGrange, Ga.
C. A. Singleterry, Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga.
A. S. Griffith, Overseer Spinning, Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.
C. F. Estes, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

F. B. Watson, Cochran Cotton Mill Co., Cochran, Ga.
A. J. Ellenburg, Overseer Spinning, Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville, Ga.
J. A. Pullen, Overseer Carding, Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville, Ga.
G. J. Jernigan, Supt., Crown-Boylston Mills, Dalton, Ga.
Jim Lanier, Spinner, Shawmut, Ala.
G. S. Jones, Overseer Carding, Sibley Mill, Augusta, Ga.
B. Sizemore, Overseer Spinning, Sibley Mill, Augusta, Ga.
S. L. Sword, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.
J. B. Cumming, Asst. Supt., Summerville Cotton Mill, Summerville, Ga.
C. R. Wilkerson, Milstead Mfg. Co., Milstead, Ga.
O. C. Nelson, Milstead Mfg. Co., Milstead, Ga.
F. L. Asbury, Jr., Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
O. C. Bagley, Overseer Spinning, Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
A. Lehmann, Jr., Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
J. T. Gladney, Overseer Carding, Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
H. R. Davis, Supt., Globe Cotton Mills, Augusta, Ga.
W. H. Epps, Supt., Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.
W. C. Hardy, Overseer Carding, Berryton Mills, Berryton, Ga.
A. E. Strange, Overseer Spinning, Berryton Mills, Berryton, Ga.
Otis Ball, Supt., Pepperton Mills, Jackson, Ga.
H. T. Woodward, Overseer Carding, Con. Textile Corp., LaFayette, Ga.
A. B. Baker, Supt., Ga. Duck and Cordage Co., Scottdale, Ga.

The following students from the textile school of the Georgia School of Technology attended the session:

W. T. Meers, T. F. Lundy, Walter L. Hudson, J. H. Grover, Jr., T. O. Ott, Jr., Fred Peolitz, R. C. Haggard, R. M. Mallore, H. C. Nichols, E. C. Kontz, Jr., D. W. Dougherty, James T. Adams, John W. Cole, Felix Camp, Jr., N. M. Yow, L. R. Wright, Jr., J. C. Daniel, W. H. Glenn, E. M. Darden, D. J. Reid, S. M. Carmack, J. T. Fleming, Jr., Sam O. Jones, W. H. Richardson, J. M. Forrest, L. Q. Head, R. N. Pickett III, A. T. Reeves, H. F. Bickers, P. E. Fundlay, Jr., B. U. Whorton, John P. Holmes, E. Anson, Edward W. Swift, Jr., David J. Broadhurst, J. C. Cook, Karl B. Nixon, R. S. Parham, Jr.

The following associate members attended the meeting:

Thomas Aspden, H. & B. American Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga.
H. E. Morris, Brown-St. Onge Co., Providence, R. I.
Capt. E. Lang, Atlanta, Ga.
C. H. Warren, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Agent, Universal Winding Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Vasser Woolley, Jr., Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
E. A. Scott, Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
L. H. Bailey, SKF Industries, Atlanta, Ga.

N. Miller, SKF Industries, Atlanta, Ga.
G. B. Thompson, Atlanta Harness and Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
P. Dupree Johnson, National Gum and Mica Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Guy L. Melchor, Sr., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
F. E. Forster, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Salesman, Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
W. M. Mitchell, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
J. B. Brennen, Centrif-Air Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga.
W. T. Osteen, Morris Bros. Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Emile LeClair, Atlanta Harness and Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
R. W. Poole, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Fred B. Crowell, Sou. Agt., E. H. Best & Co., Greenville, S. C.
L. W. Thomason, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Jas. J. Montague, Litchfield Shuttle Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Jno. C. Turner, Chas. Bond Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
R. Bigham Smith, Borne, Scrymser Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Chas. L. Ashley, Dary Ring Traveler Co., Atlanta, Ga.
David Clark, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
I. D. Wingo, Whitin Machine Works, Atlanta, Ga.
A. D. Oliphant, Sou. Mgr., Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
John M. Howarth, Sou. Rep., Clinton Starch Co., West Point, Ga.
E. A. Terrell, Pres., The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agt., National Ring Traveler Co., Gaffney, S. C.
J. H. Hendon, Hendon Roller Covering Works, LaGrange, Ga.
J. B. Kennington, Textile Roller Covering Co., LaGrange, Ga.
William J. Booke, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
William Haynes, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
A. C. Kimbrell, The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Harry Morrow, Joseph Sykes Bros., Atlanta, Ga.
David Clark, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. Barker, Jr., E. F. Houghton & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
C. V. Ahles, Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.
F. W. Hart, Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Charles D. Peasley, National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Frank G. North, Arnold Hoffman Co., Atlanta, Ga.
J. M. Gregg, Sec., Southern Textile Assn., Charlotte, N. C.
R. W. Philip, Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
The following Alabama mill men registered at the meeting:
Page Enloe, Asst. Supt., W. A. Handley Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Ala.
M. H. Carter, Overseer Spinning, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
Homer Carter, Mas'er Mechanic, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
F. D. Williams, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.

Spinners Meeting At Union

It is announced by Carl R. Harris, chairman, Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association, that their spinners' meeting scheduled for Union, S. C., Wednesday, March 23, will be held at the Episcopal parish house and the meeting will be called to order at 10 o'clock that morning.

Mr. Harris also states that it has been arranged to have the ladies' organization of that church serve lunch to those present for the meeting. The charge for this lunch will be one dollar per plate.

Mr. Harris reports that a good number of the questionnaires sent out have been returned and every indication points to a splendid attendance and a very profitable meeting, and he urges everyone that can possibly do so to be present.

The Research Committee of the Arkwrights will meet the night before the Spinners Meeting at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg. Mill men who are interested in becoming members of the organizations are invited to attend.

Appleton Will Spend \$60,000

Anderson, S. C.—Expenditure of approximately \$60,000 for additional cottages for operatives and enlargement in the manufacturing department of the Appleton Manufacturing Company was provided recently, according to announcement by D. D. Little, treasurer.

Twenty-five new cottages will be constructed at the mill village providing accommodations for several scores of operatives. The plans for the cottages were drawn by the firm of J. E. Serrine & Co., engineers, of Greenville, S. C. The contract for the houses was awarded to the Townsend Lumber Company, of this city.

The new dwellings will be of very modern type. Fifteen of the houses will be of six rooms and the remaining ten will be of four rooms. They will be constructed at a cost of approximately \$40,000.

An additional \$20,000 expenditure has been made for one hundred additional looms to be installed immediately. With the installation of this unit the company will have 1,000 looms in operation.

The night shift of the mill which was suspended some weeks ago due to market conditions, again started this week, and 400 operatives resumed their work. The weekly payroll of the mill is practically doubled, and is now approximately \$14,000.

Cotton Consumption in February

Washington, March 14. — Cotton consumed during February totaled 590,447 bales of lint and 60,336 of linters compared with 604,584 of lint and 55,149 of linters in January this year and 565,118 of lint and 59,403 of linters in February last year, the Census Bureau announced today.

Cotton consumed during February 425,442 bales compared with 437,788 in January this year and 396,640 in February last year.

Cotton on hand February 28 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,310,937 bales, compared with 1,272,021 on January 31 this year and 1,129,520 on February 28 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 5,068,744 bales compared with 5,472,740 on January 31 this year and 4,523,320 on February 28 last year.

Cotton spindles active during February numbered 17,545,358 compared with 17,482,426 in January this year and 17,210,388 in February last year.

Cotton on hand February 28 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,933,077 bales of lint and 195,106 of linters, compared with 1,832,987 of lint and 161,724 linters on January 31 this year and 1,832,655 of lint and 176,774 linters on February 28 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 5,068,744 bales of lint and 71,988 of linters compared with 6,077,000 of lint and 57,786 of linters on January 31 this year and 4,750,450 of lint and 81,388 of linters on February 28 last year.

Exports for February totalled 1,000,077 bales, including 31,818 of linters compared with 1,115,792, including 41,433 of linters in January this year and 556,185, including 10,588 of linters.

Cotton spindles active for February numbered 32,872,102 compared with 32,433,550 in January this year and 33,009,138 in February last year.

Sonoco Velvet Surface Cone

The Sonoco Products Company, of Hartsville, S. C., one of the most important producers of cones, tubes and cloth winding cores in the country, is introducing a new cone for use with rayon. The new cone, known as the velvet surfaced cone, is especially prepared for producing better results in winding artificial silk.

The Sonoco Products Co., states that when artificial silk is wound on a hard surfaced cone, the yarn slips, the traverse is shortened and the yarn fibres are distorted. On the new velvet surfaced cone, the full traverse is retained and all slippage and distortion of fibres is eliminated.

"On the velvet surface Sonoco Cone," the announcement states, "the yarn lies in perfect position in primary winding, and assures a better delivery of yarn, with minimum of waste. The converter and knitter will both appreciate this."

Silk Output is Growing

Washington, March 14.—The output of factories engaged in the manufacture of silk products, not including knit goods made of silk, brought a return of \$808,979,399 in 1925, an increase, the Commerce Department announced today, of 6.3 per cent over the preceding census year of 1923.

There were 1,659 establishments covered in the survey in 1925, against 1,598 in 1923. Wage earners totalled 132,509, against 125,234, and wages \$142,733,539, as against \$126,849,454.

Tycos Automatic Control on Drying Cylinders

WITH the Tycos System of differential TEMPERATURE control, the yarn is dried less on the large cylinder than where the same pressure system is used for both cylinders. The smaller cylinder, at a higher temperature, removes the remaining moisture without rupturing the surface coat. This does away with any roughness and decreases shedding. The small cylinder seals the surface coat and produces a smooth and uniformly tough coat with the proper amount of moisture occluded in the yarn itself, all of which is necessary for efficient loom production.

Write for complete information

Taylor Instrument Companies

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Your Dealer Knows

Every time your dealer recommends Albany Grease for your plant machinery, you can have confidence that he is offering you the very best lubricant that money can buy. He knows your problems and he knows lubricants. By recommending Albany Grease, he is honest with you as well as with himself.

Never Drips

Sold in cans and barrels

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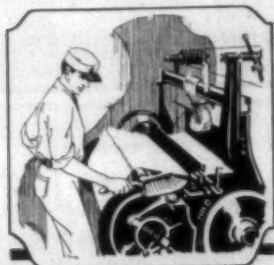
**PERKINS
Practical
Brush**



Cotton Mill Men Told Us WHAT THEY WANTED

Southern mill men wanted better Comber Dusters. We went into the mills. They told us what they wanted. Then we developed the dusters. We made them of the best materials that could be obtained, made them so good that nine out of every ten Southern cotton mills now use them.

Comber Dusters were designed for cleaning combers, but they are equally effective for cleaning spinning frames, between the spin-



dles, spindle bases and all types of knitting machines.

We make every type of textile brushes. We guarantee them absolutely.

Nearly all Southern mills use them.

ATLANTA BRUSH CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

**Guaranteed
Textile
Brushes**

Moreland Size, Inc.

"The Warps Best Friend"

Moreland Sizing Company

Established 1908

Office: 206 Andrews Low Bldg.

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S. C. THOMAS & J. T. MORELAND, Owners

Formulate Definitions For Cotton Textiles

AT a meeting of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, held in Boston, plans for formulating textile definitions were outlined and tentative definitions submitted for adoption.

Terms covering fabrics, imperfections, yarns and cords, and fabric put-ups, were among those discussed, the full list and text of which follows:

Fabrics.

Breaker Fabric.—A fabric of very pronounced open mesh weighing approximately from 6 to 14 ounces per square yard, generally made from plied yarn in both Leno or plain weave. (Alternate) Breaker tire fabric is an open woven fabric, weighing from 6 to 9 ounces per square yard. Some constructions have plied yarns in both warp and filling; some constructions have hawser cords in both warp and filling, and some constructions have hawser cords in warp and single yarn in filling.

Chafing Fabric.—A square, closely woven fabric usually made in plain weave, weighing approximately 8 to 14 ounces per square yard. (Alternate) Chafing tire fabrics is a close woven fabric weighing from 7 to 14 ounces per square yard, made from plied or single yarns.

Bicycle Tire Fabric.—A fabric of fairly close texture made in plain weave of plied yarn, weighing approximately 4 to 8 ounces. (Alternate) A fabric of fairly close construction. (a) The fabric may be made from plied or hawser cord yarns in the warp and single yarns in the filling. (b) The fabric may be made from plied yarns in warp and filling and of square woven construction. The fabric usually weighs from 4 to 8 ounces per square yard.

Tricot or Milanese Fabric.—A warp knitted fabric, knitted flat on tricot machine or glove silk Milanese machine (on table).

Tricolette Fabric.—A plain knit fabric made on circular machine.

Laid Fabric (instead of Web Fabric.)—A fabric made without filling yarn, the warp yarn being held together in parallel relationship in the same plane by means of rubber latex or other binding material.

Sheeting.—A light or medium weight cotton fabric woven with single ply yarns from 12s to 30s, plain weave, double width.

Osnaburg.—A coarse low count cotton fabric, plain weave, using yarns 3s to 8s. Weight 8 to 10 ounces per square yard, thread count approximately 38 warp and 28 filling per inch.

Holland.—A plain woven linen finished by sizing with oil and starch to render it opaque, also finished by beattling which consists in subjecting the fiber to an even hammering by means of a series of fallers (on table).

Aeroplane Fabric.—Plain weave fabric, well woven, practically without imperfection, width 36 to 56 inches and up to 160 warp and 160 picks per inch. Government specification.

Awning Cloth.—Heavy cloths, generally plain weave or twilled from heavy yarn, 14s or 16s warp; 10s to 16s weft (under consideration by Federal Specifications Board).

Tent Duck.—A plain weave cotton fabric from plied yarn; 2 or 3-ply warp; 2 or 3-ply weft: Twenty-eight inches to 36 inches wide and weighing 8 to 16 ounces per square yard. Yarn count 46s to 64s warp; 34s to 60s weft. (Compiled from U. S. Master Spec. No. 160.)

Webbing, Elastic.—A strong narrow fabric made with rubber threads as part of warp or weft or both.

Dungaree.—A heavy cloth woven in the 2-1 weave from dyed warp and weft yarns. Narrow widths, usually 28 inches, approximately 68 warp by 52 weft from 20s warp and 20s weft. (Given also as "4-end twill nave"?).

Denim.—A coarse twilled cotton fabric, woven from dyed warp yarns, usually blue or brown and gray weft yarn. Widths 27 inches to 36 inches, 58x58 per inch, from 20s-22s yarn. (U. S. Army spec. ends, 40 picks and not less than 8 ounces per yard of 28 inches wide.)

Burlap.—A plain, coarse, heavy fabric woven coarse yarn made from jute, hemp, or flax.

Canvas.—A plain weave, coarse cotton fabric made from coarse yarns, hard twist about 8s warp, 12s weft, 40 warp and 34 weft, in widths 26 inches to 32 inches.

Cheese Cloth or Beef Cloth.—A coarse, low count, plain weave cotton fabric such as 52x48 per inch, 40s-36s, 9 to 12 yards to the pound.

Felt.—A woolen fabric united without weaving, by application of heat, moisture, and pressure.

Muslin.—A very light, open, plain weave fabric ranging from very fine to coarse, woven from very fine yarn, soft to the touch, bleached or gray.

Imperfections.

Cockled.—A curliness or crumpiness most marked in fine goods, but always appearing in fabrics when different runs of yarn or tension on sections of the warp are accidentally introduced.

Broken Ends.—A weaving fault caused by warp yarns breaking in the loom.

Broken Picks.—A weaving fault caused by the weft breaking as the shuttle passes through the shed or by shuttle running to last few feet of weft.

Reed Mark.—(Suggested to be considered as amendment to the present definition given below). Marks or lines up the warp way of the cloth, usually caused by too many warp yarns being drawn into a dent, a faulty setting of the loom or imperfections in the reed. (Present Definition—An irregularity in the warp count of fabric due to a sprung reed or other cause.)

Yarn and Cords.

Hawser Twist is the formation of cotton twine made with the first and second twist in the same direction

and the third twist in the opposite direction.

Cable Twist is the formation of a cotton twine in which each successive twist is in the opposite direction to the preceding twist.

Hard Twist.—An amount of twist which is more than the usual number of turns per inch contained in warp yarns.

Twine.—A cord made up of two or more yarns of medium twist with the ply twist in opposite direction. Used for tying, binding, coarse sewing, etc.

Rope.—A cord made from cotton, hemp, flax, jute, etc., measuring from 1/4 inch to 5 inches in diameter.

Terms Suggested for Consideration for Definition.

(A) **Bookfold.**—The fabric is folded back and forth upon itself in 54-inch lengths. When the piece is completed the folds on each side are folded to the center and the piece is folded once more upon itself so that the folded edges are inside, forming a compact package as long as the width of the goods and about 14 inches wide.

(B) **Shoe-fold.**—The fabric is folded from both ends into 12 folds to the piece, the length of the fold depending on the length of the piece.

(C) **Plaiting-down.**—A method of folding by which a number of pieces of the fabric are folded back and forth in lengths usually 7 1/2 yards, the end of each piece overlapping the end of the preceding piece by about 1/4 yard.

Waterproof, dampproof, mildew-proof, braided thread, felt, felted.

Report on Labor Conditions in North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C. — Disclosing that only seven per cent of 14-year-old children in North Carolina enter industry and that there are only two per cent as many children employed in the State as adult workers, the biennial report of the State Child Welfare Commission was made public here.

The report includes tables showing that the average child worker in the State is better developed physically than the average school child of North Carolina and sister States and has, within the last four years, moved his average educational attainment up from the fourth to the fifth grade.

A volume of nearly 200 pages, embracing a wealth of charts and statistical data, the book releases figures on the Tar Heel industrial population that heretofore have been unavailable. It covers in detail such moot subjects as children in industry, women in industry, seating and sanitary conditions and standards, and delves into the field of working hours and special provisions for the welfare of workers, both in factory and at home.

The report states positively that no girl under 14 years of age is permitted to work or enter industry in the State and that the few working boys between 12 and 14 years of age are confined to light vacation employment.

Figures presented, the work of

eight years' effort under the direction of Director E. F. Carter, show that while only seven per cent of North Carolina's 14-year-olds enter industry, the percentage for the country as a whole is 12.6.

Tables are included to bring out the findings of 7,031 inspections made by the commission last year.

They reveal that, although the State attained pre-eminence in textile manufacturing in 1926, employment of children increased only one per cent over the preceding year.

They also show that 12 and 13-year-old lads, so often pictured as being crushed and robbed of the joy of living in death-dealing mills, are totally absent from the manufacturing and mechanical population of the State, and that the few that are left in the light pursuits permitted, are gradually being displaced by older boys.

Reports of seating and sanitary conditions revealed but few violations and stated that illegal conditions had been remedied in virtually every case without resort to the courts.

In 1926 the actual number of 14 and 15-year-old children actually shown to be employed was 5,817 out of a total industrial personnel of more than 200,000 in the State.

These child workers were divided into 2,822 white boys and 2,827 white girls. There were only 90 negro boys and 168 girls employed.

These actual workers were found out of a total of 7,553 children certified under the State law. Children found working in cotton and hosiery mills and manufacturing plants numbered 3,177, six hundred and thirty-eight, and 1,238, respectively. The textile workers were divided into 1,583 boys and 1,578 girls. Only 16 negroes were found in textile plants—all boys.

Figures covering adult workers showed 205,068 men and women, white and colored, employed. The greatest number was white men, 106,473. Next came white women, 60,741, to make a total of 167,214.

Negroes lagged.

Inspections found only 25,439 negro men and 12,615 negro women engaged in North Carolina industry, to make a total of 37,854.

White adults were found in largest numbers in textile work. Negroes in tobacco.

There were 48,509 white men and 30,123 white women found employed in cotton mills last year, totalling 77,632. Negroes in tobacco work ran to 8,856 men and 9,018 women, a total of 17,878.

The figures show that only 380 boys between 12 and 14 years of age were certified for the light vacation industries permitted them, and no girls under 14 years of age were found employed.

Decision in Mill Suit Delayed.

Shelby, N. C.—Judge J. L. Webb stated here that he will not likely render a decision in the big Wiscasset Mills suit, involving \$1,700,000, for two weeks yet. It was thought a week ago that the decision would come about this time, but belated briefs were filed by attorneys and attorneys on the other side are now filing answers to these.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Traveling With Hines

LAST week we attended the several conferences of Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, with the cotton manufacturers of the South.

In our issue of last week we commented upon the conference at Greensboro on Monday, March 7th, and at Charlotte on Tuesday, March 8th. Later we attended the conferences at Spartanburg on Wednesday, March 9th, at Greenville on Thursday, March 10th, and at Atlanta on Friday, March 11th.

For almost an entire week we had an opportunity of observing Mr. Hines in action, and as almost every prominent cotton manufacturer in the South attended one of the conferences, we had an opportunity of hearing their expressions both before and after meeting him.

The greatest impression that Mr. Hines made upon the cotton manufacturers was that he was a man who could not be hurried and that he was not likely to take any action upon any subject until all the information was available and it had been carefully studied.

The fact that he did little idle talking and that his actions showed that he was not likely to go off half-cocked on any proposition made a distinctly favorable impression and increased the confidence of the cotton manufacturers.

Undoubtedly the greatest impression made upon Mr. Hines was that Southern cotton mills were very deficient in determining costs of production.

With very few exceptions, the mill men urged upon Mr. Hines the necessity of standard cost system for each group.

It is very difficult to get all mill men to agree upon any subject and

one very prominent manufacturer expressed himself very forcefully as against any standardized cost system.

We think, however, that he is wrong because every cotton mill suffers by reason of the competition of those who, because they do not realize their full costs, make prices that are too low.

The adoption of a standardized cost system does not mean that a mill is obliged to give its cost figures to the Cotton Textile Institute, as the prime object of a standardized cost system is to get the mills to have accurate information relative to costs when making quotations and to be in position to compare costs with other mills should they desire to do so.

Mr. Hines made it plain that any production or cost figures submitted to the Cotton Textile Institute would be kept confidential by the staff of that organization and would not be available to other cotton manufacturers or even to the Board of Governors, which is, of course, composed of mill men.

Several times during the conference Mr. Hines commented upon the fact that there was no complaint about the operation of the mills and that all the troubles seemed to be upon the business and merchandising end.

In private conversation with him we attributed the efficient operation of the mills to the work of the Southern Textile Association and we told him much of the work of the division meetings and of The Arkwrights.

We told Mr. Hines that we believed that Southern cotton mills were as a whole better and more efficiently operated than those of any other section of the world.

The questions of extending the

use of cotton goods and extending our export trade were frequently discussed.

The Cotton Textile Institute is already working upon the extension of the use of cotton goods in the bag trade, but it was revealed at the meetings that both the jute and paper mills have strong organizations working to substitute their products for cotton goods and that without the present low price of cotton, it would be doubtful if cotton goods could hold its present position in the bag trade.

The failure to obtain more export business was attributed by many mill men to the lack of proper efforts upon the part of the commission houses.

It was stated that on account of unfortunate experiences with exports during the deflation period of 1920, most commission houses had ceased to make any real effort to secure export business.

Mr. Hines was continually in the attitude of seeking information and of having an open mind on all problems, but it appears that he has decided upon group organizations as the first movement.

Recently the wide sheeting manufacturers met and organized in New York and the narrow sheeting mills took similar action at Atlanta.

Early in April the carded yarn spinners will hold a conference with Mr. Hines in New York relative to perfecting an organization and a short time thereafter the print cloth manufacturers will meet in New York.

Our impressions gained from attending a week of conferences is that the mill men of the South will give Mr. Hines splendid support and co-operation and that while he may not be able to work magic, he will greatly improve the cotton goods merchandising situation.

Textile Operating Executives of Georgia

THE Textile Operating Executives of Georgia have in the past held some splendid meetings, but the meeting at the Henry Grady Hotel in Atlanta on Tuesday of this week was very poor except in point of attendance.

The number of superintendents and overseers present was so great that it was difficult to find room for them in the hall and there was considerable delay in starting the meeting due to the fact that additional chairs had to be found and placed in rows almost up to the chairman's desk.

In spite of the large number present, only a very few took part in the discussion, but some of them "repeated" so many times that others did not get a chance to say much.

The questions asked were of a most elementary nature and were such as might have been expected in a meeting of twenty years ago.

About twenty-eight years ago the editor of this journal was a card grinder and knew then that a card had to be set up according to the class of goods being made, that is, if the mill was running on osnaburgs a card would be set different than if the mill was making shirtings or shade cloth.

In spite of that well known principle, considerable time was spent describing improvement in work due to some new settings without the discussion taking into any consideration the class of goods being made.

The only object of some of those who spoke seemed to be to inject a little humor into the situation.

Chairman Rube J. Jennings handled the meeting very well in spite of his youth and lack of experience as a presiding officer, but the discussions were not such as have marked the former meetings of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, and in our opinion the meeting ranks considerably below any similar meeting of that organization or of the Southern Textile Association.

Possibly the failure to measure up to former standards was due to the absence of several men who have been active in former discussions, but a certain measure of blame rests upon those in the meeting who were competent to lead a discussion but sat quietly in their chairs and allowed the discussion to proceed along lines that were uninteresting and unprofitable.

The Effect of Less Fertilizer

WE have several times predicted a marked decrease in the use of fertilizer and that it would have a greater effect than the reduction in acreage.

Two fertilizer manufacturers have told us that the fertilizer bought for cotton up to date is only 35 per cent of that at the same date last season.

The reduction in fertilizer will not only reduce the yield per acre but will make the crop deteriorate faster.

We advise being prepared for several crop scares during the growing season.

The Same Old Bunk

WE see by the papers that the textile union, headed by Thomas F. McMahon, has announced that they will again make an attempt to unionize the cotton mill workers of the South. McMahon intimates that the mill employees of the South are in sad need of the benefits of unionism as practiced by his union and that the matter is of grave importance to their welfare.

The campaign to organize the Southern workers is to be shrouded in secrecy so that the places where the campaign will start are not to be announced. We believe that this secrecy will be maintained a good deal longer than McMahon and his cohorts intend.

McMahon casts a longing eye over the Southern field every now and again, but judging by the experience he had here at the time of his last visit, we are not inclined to believe he is going to be tempted strong enough to come down again. He knows a good deal more about the cotton mill workers of the South than he formerly did, but can't quite get over the idea that he and his gang should find rich pickings down here.

Personal News

D. C. Dixon, of Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a position with one of the mills in North Charlotte.

J. J. Hyder, formerly of Columbus, Ga., is now located at Douglasville, Ga.

Dave Robinson has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

James A. Gorham has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

Jim Baker has accepted a position with the New England-Southern Mills, Pelzer, S. C.

W. P. Teal, of Westminster, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Mercury Mills, North Charlotte.

John Bullard has resigned his position with the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., and is now located at Dillon, S. C.

J. F. Chalmers, of Kershaw, S. C., has accepted a position at the Glenn-Lowry plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

W. T. Combs has resigned as overseer carding at the New Canebrake Mills, Uniontown, Ala., after having served in that capacity for 16 years.

T. E. Stevenson has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the New Canebrake Mills, Uniontown, Ala.

Avery Ward has resigned as overseer of carding at the Carolina plant of the L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company, Graham, N. C.

W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association was honor guest and principal speaker at the meeting of the Greenville Textile Club on Thursday.

E. C. Little has resigned as overseer of carding at the Glenn-Lowry plant of the Aragon-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C., and accepted a similar position with the Ninety-Six Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C.

H. E. Starnes, from Rock Hill, S. C., has become overseer of spinning at the Hopedale division of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Burlington, N. C.

H. P. Worth has resigned as overseer of carding at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and accepted a position with the Saco-Lowell Shops.

Leonard S. Little has resigned as general superintendent of the Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., to become general works manager of the Joseph Bancroft Sons Company, Wilmington, Del.

Ely Taylor has resigned his position with the Hopedale Mills, Burlington, N. C., and is now with the Carolina plant of the L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company, Graham, N. C.

S. B. Alexander, Southern representative of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, who has been suffering from an infected foot for some months, is greatly improved and able to return to his office in Charlotte.

A. F. Baker has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Carolina plant of the L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company, Graham, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Sidney Cotton Mills, of the same place.

Jno. L. Davidson Represents Rayon Converting Co.

John L. Davidson, Southern representative of Asiam, Inc., American distributors for La Soie de Chatillon, Italian rayon manufacturers, has also been appointed Southern sales agent for the Rayon Converting Company, 44 Front street, Paterson, N. J. He will hereafter represent both companies in the South.

The Rayon Converting Company furnished rayon yarn on cones, tubes, cops, skeins, spooled or warped.

Mr. Davidson, one of the best known mill men in the South, has headquarters in Charlotte and is steadily building up an increasing business for the firms he represents.

Herbert Booth with National Oil Products Co.

Herbert Booth has been appointed Southern sales agent for the National Oil Products Co., of Harrison, N. J. He will make headquarters at Charlotte, with offices at 204 Johnston Building.

Large Electric Sign at Fort Mill.

Fort Mill, S. C.—"Fort Mill Wide Sheeting" is the wording of what may be the largest electric sign on any cotton mill in the entire Piedmont section of the Carolinas. A sign bearing these words has just been put up on top of the western wall of mill No. 2, Fort Manufacturing Company, and for the first time the current was turned on last Tuesday night. The sign is visible not only to passing trains on the Southern Railway, but it is distinctly seen from the Fort Mill-Rock Hill, S. C., highway, half a mile away. It is 80 feet long, with letters 4½ feet high. There are 328 electric light bulbs in the sign.

Manville-Jenckes to Sell Social Mill.

Woonsocket, R. I.—Added proof that the Manville-Jenckes Company plans to adhere to its decision of permanently abandoning the Social Mill in this city has been furnished in the statement, issued by an official of the company, to the effect that the Social Mill is for sale and the company stands ready to consider any offer that may be made for the plant. No offers have as yet been made, said the company official.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Volunteer Knitting Mills have increased capital stock to \$350,000.

San Angelo, Tex.—C. E. Cole and T. Davis are said to have plans to establish a woolen mill here.

Carrollton, Ga.—The Carroll Mills, makers of special knit goods and braided products, have purchased additional braiding machinery.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—The Grace Cotton Mills, which are installing 140 looms, expect to have them in operation within a short time. The mill, which has 6,048 spindles, has heretofore produced yarns only.

LaGrange, Ga.—The Unity Cotton Mills have let contract to A. C. Samford, Montgomery, Ala., for the erection of the addition to their plant. It will be one story, 157x100 feet. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Contract for building an addition to the Arista Mill was awarded the Gray Concrete Company, of Thomasville, N. C., through J. E. Sirrine & Co., architects, of Greenville. Building will begin in the near future.

The enlargement is an important one, providing space for 5,000 more spindles.

Burlington, N. C.—The Alamance Novelty Mills expect to begin operations this week. The plant will operate 100 looms on fancy cotton and rayon fabrics. J. Spencer Love is manager and A. B. Ervin superintendent. Mr. Ervin is also superintendent of the Burlington Mills, Inc.

Greenville, S. C.—It is understood here that S. Slater & Sons, of Webster, Mass., has taken an option on a mill site in this State and will move its plant from Massachusetts. S. Slater & Sons were established in 1790, and manufacture gray goods, sateens, silesias, percales and sheetings.

Greensboro, N. C.—The first unit of the Greensboro Silk Hosiery Company, which is expected to be completed this summer, will have 16 full fashioned knitting machines. A second unit is to be built later in the year. The mill is being built by Frank E. Curran and F. Osborne Pffingst, of Philadelphia, as noted.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The six mills of the Cannon Manufacturing Company and the two units of the Cabarrus Cotton Mills are operating full day time and some of them running at night.

The million dollar addition to the Cannon Mills will increase the towel production by one-third, it was learned through a reliable source. The bleachery department also is being enlarged and an extension being made to the picker room at the Cabarrus plant.

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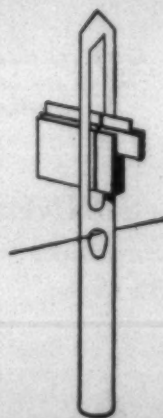


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Mebane, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills No. 8, located here, are idle and it is understood that the plant and equipment are being offered for sale.

Marion, N. C.—The Marion Manufacturing Company, has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. The company recently increased its capital stock to \$750,000.

Anniston, Ala.—Contract for the erection of the addition to the American Net and Twine Co., is expected to be let within a short time. As previously reported, the addition will be 2 stories, 114x114 feet.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Dixie Mercerizing Company, which has had plans for some time for the erection of an additional building, has decided to postpone building for the present.

Greenwood, S. C.—The contract was let to Fiske-Carter Construction Company, of Greenville, for the erection of a large addition and engine room to the Greenwood cotton mill.

The addition to the mill building will be 75 by 80 feet in dimension, two stories high, and will provide space for about 5,000 more spindles. The addition to the engine room will be 40 by 50 feet in dimension. The machinery of the mill will be rearranged, it was stated, the addition affording much more space than will be taken by the spindles to be installed.

The Greenwood Cotton Mills, of which J. C. Self is president, now have upwards of 50,000 spindles.

The contract for the addition to the plant was let in the office of J. E. Sirrine & Co., mill engineers.

Augusta, Ga.—George E. Spofford, Augusta and New York, has been re-elected president at the annual meeting of the directors of the Langley, Aiken and Seminole Mills here.

Other officers re-elected were George E. Leonard, New York, secretary and treasurer, and J. F. Sofge, Augusta, assistant secretary and treasurer.

W. C. Langley, New York, chairman of the board of directors, presided. Other directors present included Leavelle McCampbell, William McKinley, John C. Hughes and Louis O'Connor, all of New York.

Mooresville, N. C.—The stockholders of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, at a special meeting, unanimously approved a plan of re-financing submitted by the board of directors, the details of which will be announced at a later date. Out of 25,000 shares outstanding, more than 23,000 shares were represented at the meeting and unanimously approved this plan.

It is understood that the company, under the re-organization plan, will issue \$500,000 in new Class A prefer-

red stock, part of proceeds from this issue is to be used in reducing present indebtedness and part for working capital. The present common stock will be converted into stock of no par value.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Pinoco Mills, Inc., have been organized to operate the weave mill to be built here by the National Fabric Company. The latter company recently purchased a site of 100 acres on the Mount Holly road, near here, as noted, and expects to begin construction of the mill within a short time. The plant will have 100 jacquard looms for the manufacture of brocaded fabrics.

F. H. Schloss, president of the Pinoco Mills, is also president of the Darlington Textile Company, Pawtucket, R. I., for which the National Fabric Company is selling agent.

Burlington, N. C.—Five new hosiery mills are slated here for the first six months of the year, and four of them have assumed the shape of organization, with two new building contracts let and work begun.

One of these mills moving here from a distant State will bring 470 knitting machines, and will be one of the largest mills in the big family group.

Persons interested in the promotion of these new mills, some of them at present associates in knitting properties, and others entering the field as pioneers, for one reason or another "have nothing to say" about their plans.

Biltmore, N. C.—The new Sayles Finishing Plant here is expected to begin full operations by the end of this week.

Eighteen months have elapsed since the construction of the new Southern factory was started by the Sayles Finishing Plants, and it is estimated that nearly \$2,000,000 was spent in carrying out the project. It is declared one of the most up-to-date and fully equipped finishing plants in the South. Once operations are under way, company officials are of the opinion that its facilities will be taxed.

The removal of the equipment of Department D1 and Department D9, from the Saylesville plant to the new factory at Biltmore, is now practically completed, the last of the machinery now being en route. The removal was decided upon because it was found impossible to operate these two departments at a profit, in Saylesville. Department D1 handles gray goods, and Department D9 is for sheets and pillowcases.

Elmira Mill Sold For \$200,000

Burlington, N. C.—The sale of the Elmira Mill for \$200,000 has been confirmed by the court. W. T. Cheatham and R. W. Barnwell, of Burlington, were the purchasers.

Mr. Cheatham, who has been in the textile business five years, will be president and general manager of a new corporation that will operate the big plant, with Mr. Barn-

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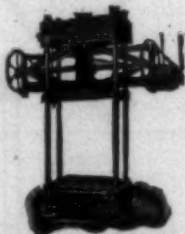
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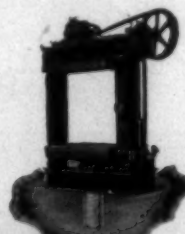
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well, connected with the mill 12 years, as its secretary and treasurer.

Under the plan of reorganization of the mill, the name will be changed in the general scheme, but what it is to be has not been decided upon.

Asked if he was prepared to make a statement about the probable date of resumption of work, Mr. Cheatham said: "We expect to have the plant on an operating basis just as soon as it can be done." He intimated that at least a part of the machinery will be running within the next 30 days, and gradually increasing until everything is back on a full time production basis.

The mill properly consists of 657 looms and 10,000 spindles, with a complete dyeing and finishing department. It has also one of the late equipments to process rayon.

According to the statement given out by Mr. Cheatham, the mill will go back on its regular work, making cotton dress goods and cotton and rayon mixtures. It makes both staple and fancies in these classes.

Throughout the equipment of the plant has been kept modernized by the installation of new machinery and processes in the finishing and dyeing department.

Textile Fraternity Wants Arkwright Membership

At a meeting of the Research Committee and the officers of The Arkwrights, F. Gordon Cobb, president of the organization, presented application for membership from the chapter of the Phi Psi Fraternity at North Carolina State College, West Raleigh, N. C.

This fraternity is recognized as one of the most highly regarded among textile schools and its chapter at the North Carolina State College is a very live one.

This application was passed on by the Research Committee and the following test assigned:

Test: Test to determine the difference in breaking strength of yarns with a setting of feed plate to licker-ins of 7-1000 as compared with settings of 10-1000, 20-1000 and 23-1000. The above test to be made from 10-ounce lap, then with 12-ounce lap and with 14-ounce lap.

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Discuss Research and Textile Testing

(Continued from Page 13)

name to 'Standard methods for testing woven fabrics.'

"The annual report of the committee for 1917 states in effect that the work of the past year has discovered many discrepancies in the attempts to use D39-16T and that many suggestions had been made for increasing the activities of the committee.

"The main cause of the chaos was the discrepancy in tensile tests on different types of machines in the same laboratory and on the same type of machines in different laboratories. Tensile tests, as a rule, are more readily standardized than most tests so as to be practically independent of the variations of the testing machines and the operators. In this case, it took until 1922 before a tentative standard for ten-

sile testing machine was reported by sub-committee three, appointed in 1918 as a part of the plan of the special sub-committee. This delay doubtless was due in part to confusion as to the causes of the discrepancies, many of which were not due to machine variants but to varying humidity. We may say safely now that the repeatability and accuracy of tests on textiles is quite as good as that on a number of materials which always have been recognized as engineering materials.

"Cotton fabrics were the base of all of our studies up to 1923. Since then we have introduced studies on wool, knit goods, rope and cordage, jute sugar bags, rayon and asbestos textiles.

"On the whole, it seems clear now that we shall not be handicapped by scope or lack of accuracy in testing methods and that we may confidently look forward to increasing usefulness to the textile industries as a whole."

Outlook Improved For Cotton Goods

The cotton textile industry has seen its worst days and should experience a period of relative prosperity and activity, in the opinion of Worth street merchants, who declared recently that cotton manufacturing turned the corner on the first of this year. The low price obtaining for cotton goods, which meant a minimum risk to the purchaser, was an important factor in the reviving of the cotton trade, they said, coupled with the low inventories carried by distributors before January 1. Buying has been active and confident since then for prompt and future delivery.

Floyd W. Jefferson, chairman of the executive committee of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, offered an explanation of the apparent contradiction presented by the financial reports of

cotton mills for 1926, which often show serious losses, and the optimism which the owners of these mills are radiating.

"Coincident with the many optimistic expressions which are emanating from mill centers and Worth street," he declared, "the trade papers are publishing daily financial statements of textile plants, reflecting the results of 1926 in profits and losses. It is rather hard for the layman to reconcile these optimistic opinions with the serious losses frequently shown in the financial reports.

"The answer to the enigma is that there was a decided turn for the better with the beginning of the current year. Figures recently assembled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants and by the Department of Commerce show that the volume of business booked in January broke all records. This volume was composed of spot business which absorbed existing stocks

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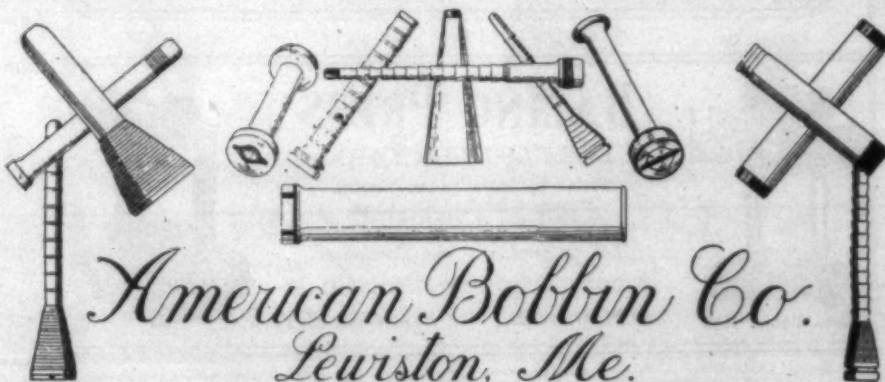
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of merchandise, and it also included the placing of orders for forward commitments. The prices realized on the stock goods were lower than actual cost in many instances, but the prices on the forward commitments were fairly satisfactory. The mills should be able to realize a fair profit from the latter sales and the cotton textile industry is looking forward to a satisfactory year.

"During 1926 cotton mills were operating in a period of dullness and constantly declining raw material prices, which meant a commensurate decline in fabric quotations. Long staple cotton declined during the year from 29½ cents to 21 cents a pound; rayon fell from \$2 to \$1.45 a pound, and crack double extra Japan silk fell from \$7 to \$5 a pound. With these raw material declines it followed naturally that woven fabrics fell in value.

"The factors of distribution—cutters, converters and jobbers—could not be blamed under these conditions for withholding their usual forward commitments from the market. It was a matter of self-preservation to them. They sensed the fact that fabric declines would follow the drop in the prices of raw materials. The general order of the day during 1926, therefore, was hand-to-mouth buying, supplanting the liberal forward commitments of distributors in former years. In order to keep operating, the mills were compelled to make up cloth in anticipation of receiving orders. The cloth had to be sold eventually, in line with the generally declining prices of raw materials. The mills were involved in serious losses.

"During last year, however, there were encouraging factors. While the production of cloth was large, consumption was even larger, and considerable absorption of merchandise took place. The trade took all that the mills made and, better still, absorbed a large part of the accumulation of previous years.

"Prices of raw materials are stabilized now. Recognizing this fact, the distributive factors, since the opening of the year, have been functioning normally by making forward commitments on merchandise with a view to carrying stocks of goods and forsaking the hand-to-mouth policy of last year. It is realized that prices of raw materials and of finished goods are well sustained, and that they display, if anything, a tendency to advance."

S. F. Dribben, vice-president of the Cone Export and Commission Company, said there was a general realization among distributors that the element of risk had been removed from purchases of cloth because of current low prices. "Confidence in values represented by these prices," he added, "justifies the large spot and future business which has been placed in all lines of staple cotton fabrics during the last sixty days. The present activity is not speculative, and is merely the result of the existence of low inventories and an attractive price level for cloths. The low prices have increased consumption, and, as the census figures show, this increase will offset the larger cotton crop.—New York Times.

Obituary

John S. Roberts.

John S. Roberts, president and founder of the Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., died at his home in Columbus, Ga., Friday March 11th. Mr. Roberts had been declining in health for a number of years, but had been active in the affairs of the mill until about a month ago and since that time his health has failed rapidly.

He has been one of the conspicuous characters in the Southern cotton mill industry. Commencing his activities in the Eagle and Phenix Mills at Columbus, Ga., as a very young man and after remaining with those mills for a period of twenty-five years became identified with the mills of the Cannon interests, being engaged at Kannapolis and Concord. He subsequently returned to Columbus where he became superintendent of the Hamburger Cotton Mills and remained there until taking up his duties as chief inspector of cotton goods in Georgia for the Quartermasters Department during the war.

Upon concluding these services he founded the Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., of which, he was president at the time of his death. He also recently established the Roberts Braiding Company.

Mr. Roberts was a familiar figure at all gatherings of textile men and was especially active in the Southern Textile Association. Few men possessed the instinctive knowledge of the textile industry as did Mr. Roberts and coupled with this talent was keen business judgment and executive ability.

Joseph J. Smith.

Joseph J. Smith, president of the Firth-Smith Company, of Boston, Mass., manufacturers of textile machinery appliances, died in Greensboro, N. C., suddenly from a heart attack.

Mr. Smith for years has been coming to the South at this time of the year on business and for recreation, stopping for some time each season in Augusta, Ga. It was always his custom to spend a few days in Greenville, visiting mill men. The Firth-Smith Company manufactured card stripping and vacuum cleaning machines. Mr. Smith was sole owner of the company, which was founded 40 years ago by William Firth.

Mr. Smith was well known among textile men throughout the South and East. He was a prominent figure at conventions and other gatherings of textile manufacturers.

J. T. Cothran.

J. T. Cothran, overseer of spinning at the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., died in a hospital there after a short illness. Mr. Cothran was widely known as an efficient overseer and had been one of the most successful mill men in his section. He was actively identified with local affairs in Spartanburg and was a leader in religious and civic work in his community.

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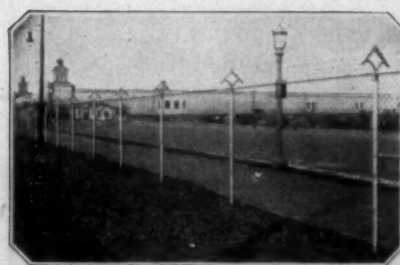
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A Big Man and a Big Job

Greenville is proud to join the leading textile cities of the South in welcoming Walker D. Hines, who is making a tour of the textile area of the country in the interest of the recently organized Cotton-Textile Institute. Mr. Hines will find in Greenville a tremendous textile outlay directed by capable men and operated by loyal, intelligent workers.

The visit of Mr. Hines to Greenville is important not solely because it gives the city an opportunity to entertain a man of large achievements. It is important primarily because Greenville's welfare—both industrially and commercially—is intertwined with the vision Mr. Hines has for the textile industry.

Scientific merchandising principles have been applied to practically all of the American industries and have accounted largely for their great success. Without advanced merchandising the automotive industry, for example, could not have made its giant strides. In the textile industry the practice has been to accentuate production and to let merchandising take care of itself.

That was all right as long as people wanted the production of the cotton textile plants in the quantity and quality they manufactured goods. We have gone on building mills and adding spindles with the belief that the demand would continue in the same proportion as before would continue in the same proportion as before and competition would be negligible. But there has been a fly in the ointment. Styles have cut down the use of cotton goods, and in addition there has been damaging competition from other textiles such as silk and rayon.

The situation reached a crux last year and resulted in the formation of the Cotton-Textile Institute to apply the same formula to the cotton textile industry that has been applied to other great industries. Business can no longer be satisfied with mere production. It must create and stimulate desires, study consumers and give them what they want at the prices desired. This process is called "merchandising," but it might just as well be called "selling," for it is the business of causing the consumer to consume. Every industry, large and small, is vitally concerned in the process.

Mr. Hines is the gentleman chosen by the cotton manufacturers to introduce advanced scientific principles of merchandising into their industry. It is a great task and a great opportunity. Few men have ever been given a large assignment. Mr. Hines is entitled to a full measure of cooperation and sympathy. And he should get plenty of encouragement in Greenville, for a success of his job will prove of much benefit to this great cotton manufacturing community.—Greenville News.

Cottons in the Orient

It is many years since the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, at that time Protestant Episcopal Diocesan of the Philippine Islands, formally protested against the action of Congress in changing import duties on print cloth entering the Philippines in such a way as effectually to shut

out European made, wide "splits."

This gave a predominating preference to the narrow American brands. Since then the islands have come to be one of the most important overseas markets for American cotton goods.

How long they will remain so is problematical, for cotton manufacturing of the coarser sorts is evidently to become one of the Philippine infant industries if we may judge from a recent advertisement in the help wanted columns of a Lancashire newspaper. This advertisement called for a cotton mill manager with experience in heavy sheetings, denims and drills for a mill in Manila.

The cotton goods trade of the Philippines is important, seeing that it now amounts to between 10 and 15 per cent of our total exports of this class of merchandise, measured by value, and over eighty million square yards by volume. It is an outlet our domestic mills can ill afford to lose. Both New England and the South saw with dismay the ease with which the development of cotton manufacturing in Japan and China well nigh wiped out our once considerable exports to China. Lancashire, too, looks dolefully at the inroads which Indian mills and Japanese exports have made in the English sales of cotton cloth to India, which is the largest export market of the United Kingdom.

In pre-war years India imported 2,600,000,000 yards and manufactured 1,000,000,000 yards. The 1925-26 figures show imports to have fallen to 1,600,000,000 yards, while manufactures in the domestic mills have increased to 2,000,000,000 yards. During the same period English gray cloth exports to India, dropped 23 per cent in volume, while the Japanese exports increased by 30 per cent. On the other hand, the present position in China is that Japan supplies two-thirds of the imports of manufactured cottons and also owns 45 out of 145 cotton spinning mills in that country.

Here is a fertile field for the recently organized Cotton Textile Institute, since the American industry finds itself in a position in which foreign trade is no longer an element that can be neglected with impunity.—New York Evening Post.

Cotton Goods Census

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Commerce announces that, according to data collected at the biennial census of manufacturers taken in 1926, the establishments whose principal products were cotton goods reported, for 1925, a total output valued at \$1,714,367,787. This represents a decrease of 9.8 per cent as compared with \$1,901,125,703 for 1923 but exceeds the corresponding total for 1921, \$1,278,220,831, by 34.1 per cent.

The total for 1925 is made up as follows: Woven goods, over 12 inches in width, 7,773,468,028 square yards, valued at \$1,245,139,031; cotton yarns for sale, 626,356,804 pounds, \$313,060,245; cotton thread, 37,585,368 pounds, \$59,875,776; cotton waste for sale, 417,094,448 pounds, \$40,622,879; other products, \$55,669,856. The leading items entering into the total for woven goods were the

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following: Sheetings, 1,638,168,738 square yards, valued at \$180,357,058; print cloth, 1,153,813,770 square yards, \$97,262,908; twills and sateens, 532,830,805 square yards, \$84,133,051; cord fabrics for tires, 176,964,466 square yards, \$80,478,625; gingham, 356,475,999 square yards, \$57,591,279; shirtings, not silk-striped nor rayon-striped, 372,106,936 square yards, \$56,534,114; cotton flannel (canton flannel, flannelettes, and blanketings), 375,415,819 square yards, \$53,606,741; cloth composed of cotton and silk or other vegetable fiber and silk (except silk-striped shirtings), 177,106,868 square yards, \$51,671,221; denims, 180,491,656 square yards, \$46,092,096; lawns, nainsooks, cambrics, and similar muslins, 324,087,427 square yards, \$43,323,433.

The cotton goods industry embraces mills engaged primarily in any of the processes preparatory to spinning, in spinning, or in the weaving of piece goods. (Manufacturers of cotton knit goods are not included, being classified in the "Knit Goods" industry.)

Of the 1,366 establishments reporting for 1925, 364 were located in North Carolina, 178 in Massachusetts, 162 in South Carolina, 134 in Georgia, 115 in Pennsylvania, 75 in Rhode Island, 68 in Alabama, 43 in New York, 42 in Connecticut, 27 in New Jersey, 24 in Texas, 20 in Tennessee, 17 in New Hampshire, 16 in Maine, 14 in Illinois, 11 in Mississippi, 10 in Virginia, 8 in Maryland, 6 in Ohio, 6 in Wisconsin, 5 in Kentucky, and the remaining 21 in 9 other States. In 1923 the industry was represented by 1,375 establishments, the decrease to 1,366 in 1925 being the net result of a gain of 134 establishments and a loss of 143. The loss is accounted for as follows: Out of business, 74; idle, 41; reported commodities other than cotton goods as products of greatest value and therefore transferred to the appropriate industries, 28.

Best Cotton Goods Season in Several Years is Forecast

The best season in four years for the cotton goods industry is now in progress, according to George R. Fogarty, president of the Mills & Gibbs Corporation, one of the leading fine goods merchandising and converting houses in the trade. But it could prove much more prosperous if the mills and distributors were able to meet a national demand for wash goods. These cannot be supplied in sufficient volume because hand-to-mouth buying during 1926 had curtailed their production.

Mr. Fogarty stated that business in cotton goods of all descriptions, but especially cotton-and-silk, rayon-and cotton and all-rayon wash goods for dress, slip or underwear purposes, has reached such great proportions since the turn of the year that few mills are able to keep up with orders in hand, and most mills are booked months ahead on all they can produce. For the first time in years the industry is able to make a fairly good profit.

He pointed out that the trade is under severe pressure to accomplish in four months what it has usually taken nine months to do in the past

—that of maintaining seasonal production and deliveries. While the market is not likely to make up for the time lost during the fourth quarter of last year, owing to hesitant, hand-to-mouth buying, yet prospects are for a very successful season in the four or five active months remaining.

The demand is for better quality goods in silk of rayon and cotton mixtures, said Mr. Fogarty. Almost anything of silky appearance, at popular prices, and presenting draping qualities, but properly styled, sells on sight, and contracts calling for shipments several months ahead indicate that buyers are confident of a well-sustained turnover. That cotton goods are more attractively styled than ever before, is his firm conviction, and low prices add a stimulus that cannot be overemphasized.

Several large dress manufacturers have told Mr. Fogarty that the February and March returns on their spring showings have been staggering.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

New Aluminum Paint Book

The Aluminum Company of America has just issued a very interesting and instructive book on aluminum paint. The book gives detailed information as to the composition of aluminum paint, its properties and uses, with special attention to its preservative powers, reflectivity and lighting efficiency. It presents full information concerning aluminum paint and will be received with unusual interest because of the growing extent with which this paint is being employed in the textile industry.

Copies of the book may be had upon request to the company at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Texas Textile Association Meeting

The Texas Textile Association will hold its annual meeting at Waco, on May 20 and 21, according to announcement by Dan H. Poole, secretary and treasurer. The meeting will be held at Hotel Raleigh and a large attendance is expected.

An interesting program including a technical discussion of various cotton manufacturing problems is being arranged and will be announced later.

J. G. Coman is president of the Texas Textile Association, D. D. Towers is first vice-president, J. W. Hunt, second vice-president and Mr. Poole secretary-treasurer.

Textile Institute Adds Eight Members


George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., announces that eight mills have just been added to the Institute's membership. Four Southern mills and four New England.

The new members are: Dallas Cotton Mills, Co., Dallas; Davis Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Esmond Mills, Esmond, R. I.; Hillsboro Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, Tex.; Monticello Cotton Mills, Monticello, Ark.; Monument Mills, Housatonic, Mass.; Patterson Mills Co., Rosemary, N. C.; Stevens Manufacturing Co., Fall River, Mass.



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Draper Corp. —		Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —	
Dronfield Bros. —	23	Spaulding Fibre Co. —	13
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. —		Southern Textile Banding Mill —	25
Duplan Silk Corp. —		Spray Painting & Finishing Equipment Sales Co. —	33
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —		Stafford Co. —	
DuPont Rayon Co. —		Staley, A. E. Mfg. Co. —	12
E		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —	15
Eastwood, Benjamin Co. —	30	Stein, Hall & Co. —	
Eaton, Paul B. —		Stone, Chas. H. —	33
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. —	38	Sydnor Pump & Well Co. —	
Economy Baler Co. —	28	T	
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —		Taylor Instrument Companies —	17
Entwistle, T. C. Co. —		Terrell Machine Co. —	
F		Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —	
Fabreeka Belting Co. —	23	Textile Mill Supply Co. —	2
Fales & Jenks Machine Co. —	22	Thomas Grate Bar Co. —	25
Farish Co. —	30	Tice, J. T. —	
Ferguson Gear Co. —	19	Timken Roller Bearing Co. —	
Ford, J. B. Co. —		Tolhurst Machine Works —	19
Flexible Steele Lacing Co. —		Tripod Paint Co. —	
Foster Machine Co. —		U	
Fournier & Lemoine —		United Chemical Products Co. —	39
Franklin Process Co. —		U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. —	24
G		U. S. Ring Traveler Co. —	34
Garland Mfg. Co. —		Universal Winding Co. —	
General Electric Co. —		V	
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. —		Victor Ring Traveler Co. —	
Graton & Knight Co. —	34	Fred'k Viotor & Achels —	22
Greist Mfg. Co. —		Vogel, Joseph A. Co. —	
H		W	
Hart Products Corp. —	10	Washburn —	
H. & B. American Machine Co. —	39	Watts, Ridley & Co. —	33
Hollingsworth, J. D. —		Wellington, Sears Co. —	32
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	30	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. —	23
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. —		White, Fred H. —	
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. —		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. —	26
I		Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp. —	40
Industrial Fibre Co. —	27	Williams, J. H. Co. —	26
International Salt Co., Inc. —		Wilts Veneer Co. —	
J		Wolf, Jacques & Co. —	
Jacobs, E. H. & Co. —		Woods, T. B. Sons Co. —	32
K		Woodward, Baldwin & Co. —	
Kaumagraph Co. —			
Keefer Starch Co. —			
Kilpstein, A. & Co. —			

Arkansas Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association Little Rock, Arkansas

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DOMESTIC

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EXPORT

The Need For a Survey of the World's Textile Situation

(Continued from Page 5)

a company the leading textile units might jointly market their products along strictly American lines. Any study should give serious consideration to the application in foreign selling of the best methods of management, distribution and salesmanship.

The United States is one of the world's great producers of textile fabrics. Its textile industry is in the van of the really great American industries, but its textile exports, especially cotton piece goods, are far out of line when compared with the exports of other leading industries. By taking the initiative in a survey such as the foregoing, the textile industry of the United States would be advancing itself toward a really important place in world trade.

Unfilled Orders For Cotton Goods Are Large

Unfilled orders for standard cotton textiles increased to a record high level during February, according to reports for the month just compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. A decline of 15 per cent in stocks on hand also reflected the large volume of business transacted during the month. Stocks were lower at the end of February than they were for many months.

Forward business on hand at the end of February was nearly equivalent to production through April at the rate of mill activity during the first two months of this year.

Unfilled orders on February 28th amounted to 451,788,000 yards. This was an increase of 4 per cent during the month from 449,604,000 yards on February 1st.

Stocks on hand February 1st aggregated 221,306,000 yards. At the end of the month they had declined 15 per cent to 192,392,000 yards.

Sales during February amounted to 263,114,000 yards. They were 13.4 per cent in excess of production which was 232,016,000 yards. Shipments were 260,930,000 yards, or 12.4 per cent more than production.

The reports compiled by the association are based on yardage statistics of the manufacture and sale of upwards of 200 different classifications of standard cotton cloths. They represent a large part of the total production of such goods in the United States.

Comparison with February last year shows that sales of standard cotton textiles this year were 37.3 per cent greater than they were in the same month last year, while production was 8 per cent greater this year than last year.

Shipments during February, 1927, were 12.6 per cent greater than they were in February, 1926. Stocks on hand on February 28th were 27.6 per cent below stocks on hand on February 28, 1926.

Unfilled orders at the end of February this year were 62.6 per cent greater than the amount of unfilled orders on hand on February 28, 1926.

Cotton Research By Government Bureau

A cotton research and service program aimed at the better coordination of cotton supply and demand and for the purpose of increasing cotton consumption in the United States, has been put into operation by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, at Washington.

"There is reason to believe," according to bureau economists, "that if all the possible new uses for cotton were taken advantage of, the consumption of cotton in the United States might be increased about 2,000,000 bales a year."

An outstanding feature of the program is the collection of production and consumption data on cotton grades, staple, and character, under the direction of Dr. H. B. Killough, of Brown University.

This year, typical samples of cotton grown in different parts of the belt will be gathered and estimates will be issued periodically during the marketing season on the grade, staple and character of cotton produced. These estimates will indicate the relative scarcity or abundance of cottons of particular types, and by indicating whether cotton is high or low in grade and quality, the facts will be disclosed as to what part of the crop is tenderable and what part is untenderable.

A number of studies of cotton marketing are under way, the principal project being a study of cotton quotations, the factors influencing them, and how they are actually made in both futures and spot markets.

Dr. Killough made a preliminary survey last summer of the utilization of cotton in the manufacture of basic fabrics. This work is to be continued to list the basic fabrics made of cotton and their customary uses, and the grade, staple, and character of the cotton used in the manufacture of the warp and filling yarns entering into these basic fabrics.

Leonard S. Little

Spartanburg will not approve of the retirement of Leonard S. Little, as general superintendent of the Pacific Mills at Lyman, to accept official position with a Delaware establishment. As the head of things at the big Lyman plant, since it was put in operation, Mr. Little has been accepted as a thoroughly satisfactory person in one of the big jobs of the Spartanburg textile business. He accomplished his task, became a delightful sort of person to do business with, made friends and has taken his place not only in the industry, but in the affairs of the city and the county.

There will be no one to approve of his going, but if he must, or if he will, the best wishes of the folks of this part of the South go along with him to his new place. Of course, if he can move the Delaware plant down to South Carolina in due time, we will make room for it.—Spartanburg Herald.

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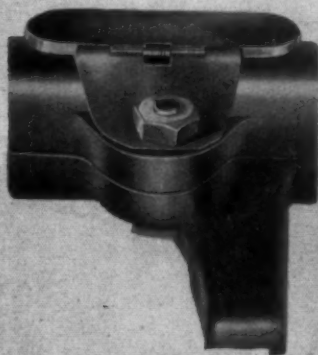
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E. E. Child Company
Spartanburg, S. C.

Hines Concludes Conferences With Southern Mill Men

(Continued from Page 6)

the bag manufacturing industry; collection and distribution of textile production and marketing statistics; organization of a group of osnaburg manufacturers and a group of print cloth mills.

George N. Sloan, secretary of the Textile Institute, was present at the Atlanta meeting.

George S. Harris, presided at the morning conference and introduced Mr. Hines, who outlined the purposes of the Cotton Textile Institute, and what, with the co-operation of the cotton textile men of the North and South, the organization hoped to accomplish for the cotton textile industry in general. He emphasized the great results that would follow the division of the industry into properly co-ordinated, soundly functioning groups. Each group working intelligently and aggressively in its own sphere of activity and diffusing its knowledge and efforts to other units of the Cotton Textile Institute most gratifying results would follow in time, he said.

Mr. Hines said, as he had remarked in other cities on his Southern get-acquainted tour, that the troubles of the cotton textile industry do not lie wholly in physical mill operation. The mills, he found, and was informed, were generally well managed. The weak link in the chain was in the merchandising of the products of the mills, and this fact, he said, was widely recognized and admitted.

Mr. Sloan told of the steps that were being taken with a hope of improving the prospects of the cotton bag men. He also spoke of other important things the Institute's staff was doing.

At the executive session of the Cotton Textile Institute a narrow sheetings group forty inches and under was organized, an advisory committee, consisting of W. J. Vereen, chairman; A. W. Smith, A. B. Jennings, Lee Rodman, J. C. Evins, V. M. Montgomery and Allen Johnson were appointed. Further details will be worked out at subsequent meetings. An open conference was held in the morning.

Those Present at Atlanta.

The attendance at Atlanta included the following:

Dr. L. G. Hardman, Governor-elect of Georgia.

Robert F. Maddox, a former president of the American Bankers' Association, now president of the Atlanta and Lowry National Banks.

M. B. Wellborn, chairman of board, Federal Reserve Bank.

J. K. Ottley, president of the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta.

Lane Young, executive vice president of the Citizens & Southern Banks.

Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

George S. Harris, head of the Exposition Cotton Mills, of Georgia, presided.

George A. Sloan, Secretary, Cotton Textile Institute, New York.

W. H. Hightower, Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

F. W. Vanness, Elberton Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga.

H. O. Davidson, Eagle & Phoenix Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Charles N. Brown, Lincoln Cotton Mill Company, Evansville, Ind.

S. H. Swint, Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, S. C.

Leavelle McCampbell, Graniteville Mfg. Co., Graniteville, S. C.

Norman E. Elsas, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

E. S. Tichenor, Walton Cotton Mills Company, Monroe, Ga.

P. E. Glenn, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

F. S. Ethridge, Social Circle Cotton Mill Company, Social Circle, Ga.

Lewis D. Blake, Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.

C. W. Mizell, Opp Nicolas Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.

H. R. Hooker, the Putman-Hooker Company, New York.

H. W. Reding, Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

Cason J. Gallaway, Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

C. M. Young, Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.

William H. Jones, George C. Spier & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

W. W. McLaurine, Secretary, American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Charlotte, N. C.

J. A. Mondeville, Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

A. W. Stubbs, Atlanta, Ga.

M. C. Stone, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

M. L. Cates, Enoree and Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

M. E. Geer, Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss.

Joseph Bradley, Merrimack Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

J. B. Morgan, Jr., Morgan & Hamilton Co., Nashville, Tenn.

H. W. Kirby, Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.

P. A. Merriam, U. S. Finishing Co., Cedartown, Ga.

C. C. Cobb, Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva, Ala.

W. J. Vereen, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga.

L. L. Jones, Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.

D. S. Cook, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.

H. L. Williams, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Wm. A. Gately, Cotton Textile Institute, New York City.

I. A. McDaniel, Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Charles W. Ensign, Ensign Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

C. I. Parmenter, Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

John H. Cheatham, Georgia Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Wm. Parker, Jr., Standard Cotton Mills Cedartown, Ga.

David Clark, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

S. M. Beattie, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.

Enslie Nicholson, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.

J. Roy Fant, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.

C. J. Hood, secretary-treasurer, Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.

M. G. Stone, general superintendent, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.; Gainesville Cotton Mill, New Holland, Ga.; Whitney Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.

W. E. Lindsay, the D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.

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 John R. Fair, Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.
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 Harold L. Nicherson, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.
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 Phil A. Ammons, Crane Ammons Co., Atlanta, Ga.
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 B. R. Blakely, Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.
 Clifford J. Swift, Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 G. S. Kennington, Valley Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Southern Spinners' Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association follows:

Yarn trading remains quiet, with but little business other than fill in purchases. In spite of the advance in cotton values buyers have not been influenced toward making liberal purchases. Spinners' prices remain firm at a considerable advance over buyers' offers.

Recent figures of production, sales

and stocks published by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York show that operations in the month of February, 1927, production of some 200 constructions of standard cotton fabrics reported through that association was 8 per cent greater than for the same period in 1926.

Sales in February, 1927, exceeded sales for 1926 by 37.3 per cent. Sales in February, 1926, exceed production for that month by 12 per cent, while sales in February, 1927, exceeded production of February, 1927, by 13.4 per cent.

Shipments in February, 1927, exceeded shipments in February, 1926, by 12.6 per cent.

Stocks on hand February 1, 1927, were 18.8 per cent less than stocks on hand February 1, 1926. Stocks on hand March 1, 1927, were 27.6 per cent less than stocks on hand March 1, 1926.

Unfilled orders February 1, 1927, were 41.4 per cent larger than unfilled orders February 1, 1926, while unfilled orders on March 1, 1927, were 62.6 per cent greater than unfilled orders on March 1, 1926.

These figures show a much more satisfactory business condition in 1927 than in 1926. Production and sales are both increased over 1926, and the sales of 1927 exceeded production by a slightly larger percentage than for 1926. Shipments are in excess of production indicating that the previous accumulation of goods is moving. Unfilled orders show a material increase as of March 1 over the similar period in 1926. On the whole a very satisfactory and encouraging outlook. If this can be taken as an indication of general conditions it is reasonable to expect a material improvement in the yarn market shortly.

Link-Belt Co. Opens Office At Birmingham

Of interest to their many friends in the South, and more particularly in the State of Alabama, should be the announcement of Link-Belt Company, of Chicago, Philadelphia and Indianapolis, which states that this company will open a new branch sales office at 229 Brown-Marx Building, Birmingham, Ala., on March 6th.

W. H. Norton, for many years connected with the company's Chicago sales department, will assume the management of the new territory.

The fact that Harold R. Hought, formerly of Link-Belt's Indianapolis Dodge plant, "the home of silent chain," will assist in the sale of silent chain, was also elicited.

Renewed Textile Machinery Sale Expected in England

London, Eng.—The textile machinery industry is looking forward with renewed optimism to a more satisfactory position in the textile industry, with a consequently increased demand for machinery. Despite the conditions prevailing during 1926, most of the textile firms maintained a good financial position, and when the inevitable recovery occurs they will have money available to spend on new machinery.

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Gray Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York. — Cotton goods continued to sell freely at higher prices during the week, a very steady volume of unfilled orders is noted, unfilled orders being 60 per cent higher than last year and stocks 25 per cent less. Although production is large, sales exceed output by a good margin.

Business in print cloths and sheetings was done at prices an eighth to a quarter cent higher than the preceding week. Colored goods showed a moderate advance. Khakis were one cent a yard higher. There was no change in prices quoted by printers. Gingham were unchanged.

Recent sales of towels have been large enough to take care of production for some weeks to come. Business in bed spreads has been good with rayon mixtures in better demand than the all cotton spreads. Domestic were steady, with some of the leading lines well sold ahead. Printed wash goods sold well and increasing fall business on tissues and gingham. Duck was fairly active, sales being moderately large at close prices. Tire fabric mills have good business on their books.

Considerable improvement in export business has been reported recently. Sales included large orders of colored goods for Manila, Cuba and some of the South American countries. Drills have been sold to the Far East and sales of sheetings to East Africa have been moderately large. There has been a good export demand for printed goods and factors in the export trade are anticipating the best business they have had in recent years.

In the print cloth sections there was business placed for a fair quantity of 64x60s spots at 7c and April-June at 6½c. April-May 80 squares brought 9½c and March-April 27-inch 64x60s 4½c. Buyers paid 5½c and 5½c for 6.40-yard. The market is bare of double cuts of 56x44s, which would bring 5½c if found, long cuts being available at 5½c. Second hand March 60x48s were found at 6¼c, first hands quoting April at the same figure.

A number of combed dimity stripe contracts were placed during the last few days at 14c for the 116x76s, deliveries beginning in four to six weeks. There has been no price on spits because of their being unavailable. Checks 88x80s over all continued on the spot and contract at 15c.

The situation in rayon alpacas keeps as strong as ever, notwithstanding talk in some centers to the effect that the actual demand is less insistent.

This market is replete with interesting angles. First there is the

backwardness of cloth deliveries, a complaint that appears to be quite general. There are plenty of indications now that a number of mills oversold, a fact which is partly revealed in the status of those producers who are as much as four weeks behind in deliveries.

Finished goods business has kept on good through the week, with some few exceptions. With the big houses, orders on the various kinds of prints, including those in the wash goods range, has been steady, with the men on the road sending in orders right along. Distributors needs merchandise, and the cry for deliveries continues. Several of the leading centers on wash fabrics state they are still getting a good daily aggregate on all kinds of prints, including batistes, dimities, organdies, pongees, silk and cotton crepes, and cantons. Individual orders are small, but the number is good, and the goods are wanted as fast as possible.

Trading in the Fall River Print cloth market was not up to the previous weeks, with the estimated sales placed at 85,000 pieces. The market has continued very firm, with reference to prices, and the tone continues good with some few advances noted over the week previous.

Production is estimated at approximately 85 per cent, and mills are well sold into April, with some contracts extending into May and June. In the fine goods division a fair demand is noted for broadcloths and other specialties, with mills of this character well sold up for the next two months.

Narrow goods showed substantial interest, with moderate quantities of 27-inch, 44 square, 9.50, reported at 4 cents for contract. Two other popular numbers in narrow goods goods were 31½-inch, 48 square, 8.70, at 4½, and 32-inch, 64x60, 6.50, at 6¼. Fair-sized quantities of these numbers were traded in during the week.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	5½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	4½
Gray g'ds., 38½-in., 64x64s.	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	10½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard...	10
Brown sh't'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s.	8½
Brown sheetings, stand. ...	11
Tickings, 8-oz.	17½a19½
Denims	14½
Staple gingham, 27-in., ...	9
Kid cambrics	8½a 9
Dress gingham	12½a16½
Standard prints	8

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LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1¼ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market failed to show any improvement during the week. Yarn consumers were unwilling to meet spinners' prices and the latter have maintained quotations on a firm basis. Low offers by buyers were refused by the mills, most spinners not being in pressing need of new business at this time. The recent firmness in the cotton market has strengthened the position of the mills and they see nothing in the situation to justify a belief in lower prices.

In the meanwhile, actual purchases have been small, buyers limiting their orders to small lots wanted for filling-in purposes. The demand for carded knitting yarns has been slightly better than for the weaving counts.

Reports from Gaston county indicate that the combed yarn mills have recently booked large orders and are sold ahead for the next eight weeks or more. Total sales for last week, reported by the Gaston County Textile Association, were 1,800,000 pounds of finished cotton textiles. The bulk of this business was in combed yarns. Spinners still complain of lack of a satisfactory profit margin, but combed yarn mills as a whole are in a better position than they were a month ago. Stocks in Gaston county are small. The best demand is for combed peeler yarns.

The continued healthy condition of the cotton markets is taken as a very encouraging factor for yarn spinners. Sales of cotton goods are showing large totals each week and should make for an increased yarn demand within a short time.

Prices in this market, given below, are less than spinners' quotations:

Southern Two-ply Warps.	
8s	25
10s	25½
12s	26½
16s	28
20s	29
24s	32
26s	33
30s	36
40s	45
40s ex.	49
Southern Two-ply Skeins.	
8s	25
10s	25½
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29
24s	31½
26s	33
30s	35
36s	42
40s	44½
40s ex.	49
50s	56
Tinged Carpet	3 and 4ply 20
White Carpet	3 and 4ply 24
Southern Single Chain Warps.	
10s	25
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29

24s	31½
26s	32
30s	36
40s	46
Southern Single Skeins.	
6s	24½
8s	25
10s	26
12s	27
14s	28
16s	29½
20s	29
22s	31
24s	32
26s	33
30s	35½
Southern Frame Cones.	
8s	24½
10s	25
12s	26
14s	26
16s	26½
18s	27
20s	27½
22s	28
24s	29
26s	30
28s	31
30s	31
30s*	31½
40s	43
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-ply.	
16s	40
20s	41
30s	49
36s	50
40s	53
50s	59
60s	67
70s	79
80s	89
Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	34½
12s	35
14s	36
16s	37
18s	38
20s	39
22s	40½
24s	42
26s	43
28s	44
30s	46
32s	46
34s	48
36s	49
38s	53
40s	54
50s	61
60s	66

Foreign Mills Active

The following cables on mill activity in England and Germany were received on the New York Cotton Exchange; London cabled:

"There are large inquiries in the Manchester cotton market, with the tone firm. Good business in dhooties has been done with Calcutta, but demand for shirtings from this section has slackened. Situation in China shows an improvement, with Hong-Kong placing orders for white shirtings, fine fancies and fabrics. Shanghai auctions on piece goods have been resumed, with moderate business done.

"South America has bought large quantities of white, print and dyed goods. Home trade has bought freely of artificial silk fabrics, poplins and brocades. There is a moderate demand in the States for voiles. Turnover in American yarn section is substantial, with quotations continuing upward. Demand and prices of Egyptian yarns are improved."

Berlin cabled:

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1 Beam Warp Dyeing Machine complete
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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer carding. Would prefer job where card room is in very bad condition. 28 years old, married and have family. A-1 references as to character and ability. No. 5120.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and can furnish the best of references. No. 5121.

WANT position as master mechanic. 25 years experience in cotton mill shops. Can handle steam, water and electric drives and welding. Can give good references. No. 5122.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or second-hand in large mill. 15 years experience in mill and 8 years as second-hand and overseer. Can give good references. No. 5123.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or of carding. Long experience. Good references. No. 5124.

WANT position as overseer of card room in small mill, or second-hand in large mill. Good references. No. 5125.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 7 years experience as overseer of spinning; good experience in carding. I. C. S. graduate. Can change on short notice. No. 5126.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or carding or spinning. Experienced. Can furnish good references. No. 5127.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton, carding, spinning and weaving. Have both practical and technical knowledge of cotton manufacturing. Now in charge of carding and spinning, and wish to change only for a better position. Can furnish good references as to character and qualifications. No. 5128.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Several years experience on both steam and electric power. Can handle machine shop in first class manner. Best of references. No. 5129.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Experienced. Can furnish good references. No. 5130.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. No record, but ability to make one. Now employed as second hand. 32 years of age, married and have family. Reference as to character. No. 5131.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or large second hand job. Now running spinning at night but want day job. Can furnish good references. No. 5132.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weave mill. Would prefer a mill that is run down and needs bringing up. Good references. No. 5133.

WANT position as overseer carding, spinning, spooling, winding, warping and twisting. I. C. S. graduate. 13 years experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. 38 years of age. Best of references. No. 5134.

WANT position as overseer carding, or would accept carding and spinning at night. Overseer for 13 years. Experienced on combers and double carding. Can furnish good references. No. 5135.

WANT position as master mechanic. 12 years experience in steam, water and electric power, shop work, welding and ice making. Married. 35 years of age. Good references. No. 5136.

WANT position as superintendent, carder, or spinner, or overseer of carding and spinning. Best of references. No. 5137.

WANT position as superintendent of small or medium yarn mill, or as overseer carding and spinning in large mill. Ten years experience as overseer carding and spinning on all kinds of colored novelties and weaving yarn; also knitting yarns. Want place that pays at least \$36.00 per week. 31 years of age, married and have family. Can furnish good references as to my experience and ability. No. 5138.

WANT position as weave room overseer; either plain or fancy weave room. Several years experience on plain and fancy weaves, leno box weaves, and silk filled weaves. No. 5139.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both carding and spinning. Now employed but wish to make a change. Can give the best of references. No. 5140.

WANT position as master mechanic. 12 years experience in cotton mill shops; 6 years in contract shop. Reasonable salary. No. 5141.

WANT position as superintendent. Could change on thirty days notice. Good references. No. 5142.

WANT position as roller coverer. 12 years experience. 27 years of age, single and strictly sober. Can take charge as foreman. A-1 references. No. 5143.

WANT position as overseer weaving, slashing, spooling and warping in some mill east of Mississippi River. Can run any job on Draper looms, 2-3-3-4-5-6 harness goods. Strictly sober. I. C. S. student and hustler for production and low seconds. Good references. No. 5144.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience in carding and spinning and am confident can run a mill and make money. Have a good textile education and have made a successful overseer. Reliable and strictly sober. No. 5145.

WANT position as roller coverer and belt man. 22 years experience. 34 years of age, married, strictly sober and reliable. Can furnish good references and can change at once. No. 5146.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Would consider position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Good references. No. 5147.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy; overseer of spinning, medium numbers; or overseer of carding, medium numbers, white. Good references. No. 5148.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, or clothroom. 20 years practical experience. Graduate of I. C. S. 35 years of age and married. Now employed as overseer, but desire better position. Good references. No. 5149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 5 years experience and can furnish the best of references. No. 5150.

WANT position as superintendent. Experience not confined to any one or two departments, as is usually the case, but prior to promotion to superintendent's position, was successfully and successively overseer of carding, and of spinning and weaving. Good references. No. 5151.

WANT position as master mechanic. Can handle steam or electric plant. 42 years of age and have family. Good references. No. 5152.

WANT position as cotton grader. Can furnish good references. No. 5153.

WANT position as overseer of carding, day or night jobs, at \$30.00 or more per week. 34 years of age. 10 years experience in carding, and can guarantee quality and quantity. No. 5154.

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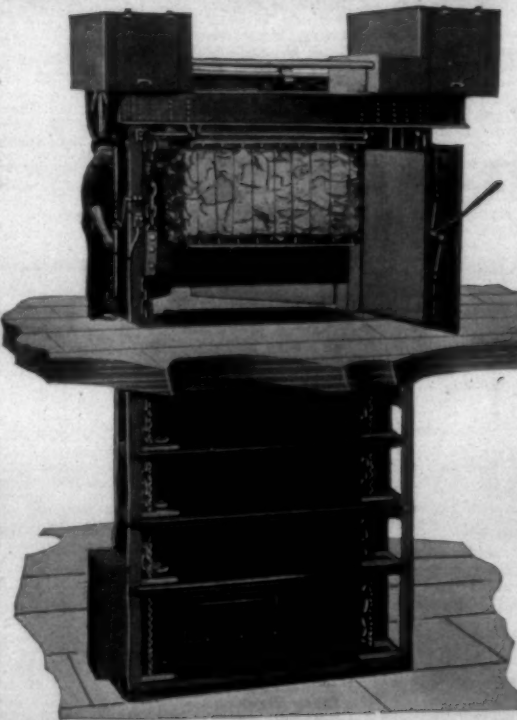
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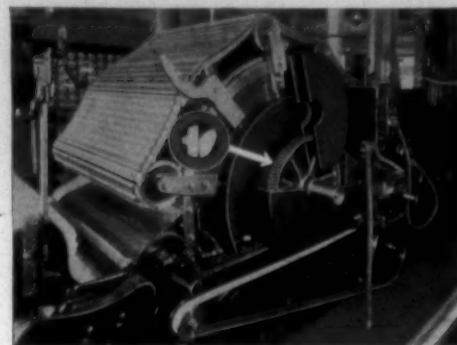
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FIG. 27

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